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PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

[St. Paul Globe.]

Don't think protective tariff's the farmer's friend,
'Taint so.
That it increases the day laborer's gain,
'Taint so.
Or that it maintains the dignity of labor in our land,
Making our toilers an honored, happy band,
Who worship high protective tariff, hat in hand,
'Taint so.
Republicans claim 'tis the bulwark of the nation,
'Taint so.
A benefit to Americans in every station,
'Taint so.
That it helps the farmer run his farm,
Aids the blacksmith's sinewy arm,
Works out salvation to a charm,
'Taint so.
It makes Eastern manufacturers wealthy,
That's so.
And keeps the great monopolies healthy,
That's so.
Brings forth the octopus known as "trust,"
Fills all honest minds with deep disgust,
Which will down the old bald-headed fraud or "bust,"
That's what.

Trip to Buie's Creek.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—We are sorry you missed getting to Buie's Creek for your own sake and all those who were not fortunate enough to be there, as you could have told so much better of the pleasant time. All wish the occasion repeated every year. Whatever the troubles and cares of this community, there were none visible and we are persuaded they are happy and prosperous. Their chief concern is the Alliance and how to get to heaven. May their spirit of energy and enthusiasm spread, till all are harmonious and prosperous under the influence of the glorious hope of a world-wide-Alliance whose opposite boundary is heaven! The school exercises bespeak Mr. Campbell "an excellent teacher." His intelligent pupils do themselves and him much honor. The people assembled evinced refinement and good breeding. The dinner was all you could wish, so well agreeing with the esthetic features of the occasion, one could eat and not feel as if violating harmony. The little fear we girls had of rain, only brought us nearer together in mutual apprehension for bonnets and dresses, which we verily believe the young men enjoyed. How blessed they are in a style of dress rendering them independent of weather! But things are balanced and we are reconciled after seeing a young man with neck frayed by one of those high stylish collars, and our sympathy is with the poor Indian who patiently endured every fetter of civilization, till the last and worst, the high collar, was imposed, when he gave a war-whoop and fled into the wilderness.

If it was boils instead of vanity, we beg the young man's pardon. So fair an opportunity to retaliate upon the sex whose fun is so often at the expense of our follies is irresistible. Be the blessed opportunities for improvement what they may, young folks will be vain and giddy till they arrive at the age and experience of your venerable friend. W. E.

Signboard please copy.

Downing for Sheriff.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is rumored through the country generally that Mr. J. B. Downing is a candidate for Sheriff.

I think that it is pretty soon, but I have heard it said that it is the "early bird that catches the worm," and the friends of Mr. Downing are going to press his name forward. He is the strongest man in the county, and the voters of Flea Hill are going to hurrah for him. Mr. Downing never has asked the people of Cumberland County for any office, only at the present, and we think that he ought to be nominated and then elected. He was a sterling soldier during the late war. He has always been a Democrat and never faltering from its principles. He saved the victory of the Democratic party in 1884, when the party was so badly split, part for Smith and part for Hardie. A motion was made to lay the matter before the people and it would have been done if Mr. Downing had not stopped it.

From what we can learn, Cedar Creek is going for Mr. Downing, and you may bet that Flea Hill will be her escort.

ALLIANCE.

The Teachers Assembly.

The North Carolina Teachers Assembly which will be held at Morehead City, June 13th to 29th, promises to be the largest gathering of the educators ever held in the State. *The North Carolina Teacher* says:

"The teachers' visit to the North is a part of the Assembly work for the pleasure and improvement of the profession, and it will occur just at the close of the session, June 29th. The trip begins at Morehead City and is exclusively for members of the Teacher's Assembly, and no persons will be permitted to join the party anywhere except at the starting point. The tour is arranged to occupy ten days, and the route will be as follows: Morehead City to Norfolk; up the Potomac River to Washington City, spending four hours in a visit to the National Congress in session and also a visit to the President; by rail to Baltimore; steamer, via Delaware and Chesapeake Canal for the purpose of seeing the workings of canal locks, to Philadelphia; rail to New York; thence via Fall River Line of steamers to Boston. The party spends three days in New York, two in Boston, and one at Martha's Vineyard. On the trip there will be visits made to Coney Island, Long Branch, and up the Hudson River. Also an optional trip to Niagara Falls will be arranged for those who prefer that to the visit to Boston. The entire necessary expense of this tour will not be over $35, and the expense may be lessened by omitting some of the places to be visited. The number of persons in the party is positively limited to one hundred and fifty."

A blacksmith in Lewiston, Me., is making money by hammering out iron and steel finger rings, for which he finds a ready sale at fifty cents each. He warrants them to cure rheumatism.

TARIFF REFORM.

Speech of Hon. Chas. W. McClammy of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, May 16th, 1888.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions of revenue, of how to get the necessary funds to bear the expenses of the Government, has at all times been exceedingly interesting. The object of all government to secure the best interests of the governed. For this have men banded together into societies, organized governments, made constitutions, and framed laws; the object being to promote the general welfare and secure a community in which individual prosperity and happiness would be the basis of governmental strength and durability And so our forefathers, fleeing from the wrongs and oppressions of the Old World, came to this new continent and settled into communities and colonies, which in due time were formed into counties and States, and one grand Government, the United States of America. And so the Government was formed and and framed for the protection and benefit of the whole.

And thus our fathers started on a grand and mighty career, after a terrible and exhausting struggle of seven long and weary years for independence. It was never their purpose to flee from one oppression to be sufferers and slaves of another. The bloody struggle had united the people in one patriotic brotherhood, and the white winged messengers of peace found no sectional lines stretching from east to west to divide and mar and checker this glorious country, the fortitude and courage of whose sons had plucked liberty from the hands of the despot, and forced the Kingdom of Great Britian to proclaim the colonies "Free and independent States." And then "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," did our fathers "ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America;" to promote the general welfare," and not create and protect monopolies and trust combinations to enrich the few and enslave and impoverish the many; to protect all, and not enforce a condition in which a few would become the wealthy and the multitude the poor class. This was not intended to be a government where the word "caste" should line and have a place, but a free government, where the poorest may become rich, and the highest and most distinguished place and office the legitimate ambitions of the sons of toil who follow the plow or drive the jack-plane or wield the trowel. And if the true spirit of the Government is ever destroyed, if liberty is finally lost, it will be because the people will have sold their birthrigh for a mess of pottage.

I will read with great pleasure the able message of the President of the United States addressed to the two houses of Congress at the beginning of this session, and sir, I felt a growing interest in my heart and recognized the fact that the country had once more a Chief Executive who felt an interest in the whole country, who recognized himself to be President of the whole country, uninfluenced by sectional ill-will, animated by a patriotic desire to promote the best interests of all the people, and who early calls the attention of Congress and the whole country, not to how best the country may be kept in continued discord, nor how best the strifes and hatreds of sectional animosities may be inflamed and kept burning, but how best peace, prosperity, and happiness may be secured and perpetuated to the people of a glorious and harmonious government after the clouds of civil war have rolled away and the sunshine of peace and kindness once more united friend with friend and section with section. Those dark and bloody and unhappy days are gone, and I hope forever. And as the signs and symbols of the hard strife are fading away from our memories we gladly unite in the hearty wish for the prosperity and continued welfare of the whole country. And for one I shall stand by and sustain that policy which may be best calculated to preserve the peace and secure and promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Questions of finance, political economy and governmental administration confront us, and as lawmakers, representatives of the people, we must address ourselves to these grave and great questions. It may not be expected that partisan spirit had ceased to exist, but hope revives when we witness, as we often do at this Capitol and this floor, how Representatives on all sides, if not agreeing in all things, agreeing at least to move steadily on for what is believed to be best for the whole country.

As for myself Mr. Chairman, I am here with no other purpose in view than to represent my constituents faithfully, and secure for them, so far as my own humble efforts can be effective, the passage of such laws as will enhance the welfare of my constituents, the welfare of my State, and the welfare of my whole country. I have given attention to such matters, as I have thought would best secure these results, and if my voice has not been heard upon every question which has challenged the attention of the House, I have felt no less interest and given them no less labor and attention.

But, sir, after all, we have as as yet accomplished but little for the relief of the people, and I have thought it were high time we were giving attention to the necessities of the hour. What has yet been done for the relief of the tax-burdened people? What has been done to carry out the recommendations of the President for a relief from the dangers and oppressions of an overflowing Treasury? What has been done to remove from the weary necks of the people the now unnecessary and oppressive war taxes, which to this day, nearly twenty-five years after the close of the war, hang in gloom over the people, a miserable nightmare attacking labor, destroying the fruits of industry, expanding further the already overflowing and swollen pockets of the rich, and breaking down the hopes of the laboring classes as the rich grow richer and the poor become poorer? Sir, visions of horror rise up before me as I look in the face of the uncertain future, and for one I am here to work and to vote for each and every measure which will restore to the people prosperity at home. And I am ready now to vote for the removal of these high and unreasonable and oppressive taxes, and assist as best I may all efforts, come they from whatever quarter they may, to a return to the times when capital and labor shall be restored to their true relation of twin sisters in this common inheritance of the great Union of our fathers. We acknowledge no authority or claim from any quarter or section of superiority, and I say to Congress and to the Chief Executive, give all the people a fair and equal chance.

Mr. Chairman, time will not serve me to investigate and canvass in a speech at this time all the multifarious questions involved in the bill now before us. But, sir, I have examined the bill in detail, and I shall cheerfully support it. It is a moderate bill. It does not cut down at one lick all the inequalities of the present tariff law. It was thought wise to so legislate that business, now supported and maintained by the kindness and partialities and favoritism of the Government, as seen and felt under the existing law, should have time enough to be warned that the days of their infancy have about expired and they must prepare to walk alone.

Before I enter further the discussion of the injustice and unfairness of a tax upon the necessaries of life generally called the tariff, I wish to consider another species of tax, invented and brought into being by the Republican party, as is said by them, to meet the necessities of immediate war and procure the means of supporting the Government in war between the States, called the "war of the rebellion." To raise a sufficiency of funds to carry on that war it became necessary, in the opinion of those then in control of the Congress, to pass what was called the internal-revenue law. Under this act incomes, and banks, and matches, whisky and brandy, ale, beer, cigars, snuff, tobacco, etc., were taxed and a large amount of revenue was collected, which at that time was of great necessity to meet the exigencies of civil war. These were essentially war taxes, and should have been discontinued as soon as the necessity which created them had passed away.

They were willingly borne, when necessary, because the people recognized the necessities of the Government; but they were never popular, and as the Republican party held on to them after the war was over and used the thousands of internal revenue officers, who like locusts filled all the land, as instruments in the hands of that party to terrorize the people, to spy upon them and entrap them in all kinds of charges of violations of the law and through and by such influence and prosecutions and persecutions control the elections and perpetuate the continuance of that party in power, the law itself soon become to be despised and hated by the people, and a universal desire was for the repeal of these odious laws. The war was over and the Republicans were in power in every branch of the Government. Did they repeal them? No! In the Forty-seventh Congress the Republicans were in full possession of the Government and controlled every branch of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—both Houses of Congress and the President. Mr. Chairman, then they had a fair chance to repeal the internal revenue. Did they do so? Did they introduce one bill to do so? They were in full power; did they take the tax off of brandy and whisky and other distilled spirits? No, sir, no! Did they then take the tax off or make one step to take it off of tobacco? No, sir, no!

What did the Republicans in that Congress do towards lightening the burden of the tax-payers then? Listen, ye oppressed tax-payers; the Republican party then in full power took the tax off of banks and bank capital and incomes, and never said a word about removing the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. If the Republican party was the friend of the people who suffer from these onerous and disagreeable taxes, why did it not remove them in the Forty-seventh Congress when in full power? There can be but one answer, Mr. Chairman. The Republican party was not in sympathy with the people, not in sympathy with those who had to meet these hard taxes, and only passed such laws as would relieve the wealthy—the banks and those who had large incomes—and gave not a vote to relieve the oppressed or remove these hard laws from the necks of the poor.

But that party now is moving to lift these taxes. Ah! Mr. Chairman, they pretend to be so doing. Following the lead of one who sits on this side of this Chamber, they pretend to be marshaling their forces to repeal these laws, but, sir, judging them by the past, I assert that this is a pure species of political hypocrisy, a mere trick to deceive the people. I charge that at this day they are in favor of keeping up the taxes on spirits and tobacco, and would only vote to take them off in order to keep the tax up on breadstuffs, clothing and the real necessities of life. I sir, myself, would vote to remove the odious tax and forever abolish it, but I must also vote to relieve the people from an onerous tax on the prime necessities of life, and while I am anxious to remove all these internal-revenue taxes, I must say that I prefer cheap clothes, cheap shoes, cheap hats, cheap blankets, cheap plows, cheap hoes, cheap axes, and cheap necessaries of life to cheap whisky.

A protective tariff is an unjust and unfair discrimination by the Government in favor of one class of citizens against another class of citizens. It is an enforced contribution in which one is made to contribute to the support of another man's business without a resulting benefit, and contrary to the spirit and letter of our Constitution. The Government has a right to tax people either directly or indirectly to raise money to carry on the Government, but Congress has no right under the Constitution to force A to support B in his business. What right has the Government to show such difference and such partiality as to pass a law to force one man, without value received, to give his money to the assistance of another man in his private business? And yet that is what those who advocate a protective tariff are doing, and that is what has been forced upon the working masses and poor toilers for lo! these many years, until injustice and wrong come up in sighs and groans from the oppressed poor in a greater grief and deeper woe than escaped from the hearts of the unhappy Jews when they toiled and endured Egyptian bondage.

That this Government of the people and for the people, foremost in the arts and sciences and in free laws, with a Constitution the admiration of the world, declaring equal rights to all and special privileges to none, the handy but immortal work of those immortal heroes who before they would submit to have forced upon them a stamp tariff tax of a few pence on tea, and for the maintenance of that right pledged and offered up their fortunes, their sacred honors, and their lives—I say that we, the descendants of such a people, should come at this day, under the cringing and whining plea of aiding and helping poor infant industries, thereby seeking to grow rich by placing hard burdens, grievous to be borne, upon the necks of the poor, the toilers, the workingmen and workingwomen, and the young and tender children, who, because of this powerful giant-infant, are sent so early to the tread-mills of the machine shops instead of to school, that the vast investments in manufactories of affluent corporations might be sustained and upheld in their already too great influence and power—these crimes, I say, are enough to shock, to startle the people from their lethargy to rise up in mass and drive these would be lords and masters from their already fortified castles.

I have not time Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the committee and the country, in every detail, to the demands of those who are seeking power and influence from the General Government with which to oppress the people. I can only call attention to a few necessaries, the markets of which are under control and influence of the protectionists. Such articles as sugar, salt, wool and woolen goods and wearing apparel, blankets, hats, shoes, etc.

Under the plea of aiding infant industries, the tools of the workingman are sold at high prices to benefit the corporations which manufacture them.

Spades and shovels and hoes have to pay a tariff rate of about 35 per cent. in order that the same articles made here may be forced upon the men who are compelled to use them. So, also, scythes, sickles, and reaping-hooks are made by the present tariff 35 per cent. higher to the purchaser as the law now stands; screws of iron, called wood screws, cross-cut saws, taxed in 1883 8 cents per lineal foot, and mill pit and drag, over 9 inches wide, 15 cents per lineal foot, and hand-saws over 24 inches in length, $1 per dozen and 30 per cent. additional. Let all the workers in wood hear this. Axes, hatchets, and adzes, a tariff tax of 35 per cent., drawing-knives 24 per cent.; squares in iron, or steel 6 cents per pound and 30 per cent. additional, and iron squares marked on one side 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent. additional.

I call the attention of the committee and of the people to these high taxes put upon these necessary tools of the mechanics and laboring men. Before a man can start out on his work to support himself and family he must go to a store and purchase these tools of his trade, and pay into the hands of the manufacturers an extra price above what he might get them for, in order that the manufacturer may receive his protected blessings from a one sided and partial administration of the Government. This Mr. Chairman is Republican rule—Republican methods of dealing with the workingman.

If we look to an earlier day, when it was said American manufactories were young and needed assistance, you will see that our earlier statesmen did not make the burdens of the people so hard to be borne.

Wool and woolen goods manufactureed had no protection from 1789 to 1816, and not until March 3, 1857, did this industry seem to need protection, but was absolutely free up to that time, and then a tariff of 24 per cent., and the act of March 3, 1875, re-enacted the duties to what they were prior to the act of June 6, 1872, and, Mr. Chairman, as the law now is the people are unmercifully taxed to support these manufactories. Blankets, flannel goods, all goods with wool as part of the texture with as high tariff as possible, so as to amount to prohibition to the foreign manufacturer with the privilege to the home manufacturers to ask as high a price as these bloated corporations may agree to demand from the consumer. And so the poor consumer has to pay these pets of the Government from the shoes and socks which keep his feet from the ground to the shirts and pants and coats which cover the body, to the hat which shelters his head from the sun and storms. These infant industries are strong. They very nearly own us. They are seeking to be our masters, and we are nearly their slaves.

I call attention to duties on iron, namely:

Cast-iron butts and hinges, 2½ cents per pound.
1883, hoop-iron, $20 per ton.
Iron in rods, $25 per ton, 1½ cents per pound.
Slit-iron, $25 per ton, 1½ cents per pound.
Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch or more than 7 inches wide, nor less than one-quarter inch or more than 2 inches thick. Rounds from one-half inch to 4 inches in diameter, from 1883 1 cent per pound. Bar-iron ditto. Flats less than three-eighths inch. Rounds and squares less than three-quarter inch, 1½ cents per pound.
Horseshoe nails in 1883, 4 cents per pound.
Cut nails and wrought nails from 1¼ to 4 cents per pound. Spikes, 2 cents per pound.
Pig-iron, 1864, $9 per ton.
Pig-iron, 1870, $7 per ton.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, not including 16 ounces to 1,000, 2½ cents per thousand.
Iron cables and chains, 2½ cents per pound.

We are all, with every interest we have in life, completely dominated by the power and influence of the protectionists.

To show, Mr. Chairman, the enormous amount of tax the people pay, from all sources of taxation, the total amount of receipts of the Government from all directions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was $371,403,277.66. To make this sum, this enormous drain from the earnings of the people, there was paid in on customs, or tariff, $217,286,893.13, and on the internal revenue $118,823,391.22, which makes an average duty or tax on goods imported into this country of 47 per cent. And of this immense tax we paid a tax on—

Sugar, molasses, and sugar candy	$58,016,686 00
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	20,713,234 00
Wool	5,729,717 00
Manufactures of wool	29,729,717 20
Silk	15,540,301 00
Glass and glassware	4,510,312 00
Earthenware	2,409,796 16
Hemp, jute, material for cotton bagging and flax goods	6,228,310 41
Cotton and cotton goods	1,233,599 57
Lumber and salt in round figures,	1,700,000 00
Total	$145,981,773 14

I might go on for hours and hours enumerating the articles which the protectionists have dominion over, and show how they do place heavy burdens on the people—such articles of prime necessity as sugar and salt and wool and woolen goods and wearing apparel and blankets and hats and shoes and almost every article used as necessaries for life which are produced and manufactured in this country.

Upon what principle of right, I ask, Mr. Chairman, has a man who raises sheep to have the Government use its power to enable him to receive for his wool more than it is worth in an open market? What has he done that he should be protected at the expense of the poor? Will the Government make laws to keep the poor from being clad? Will the Government so legislate that the poor whom, we are told by the great Master, we always have with us, must suffer for ordinary raiment to protect their flesh and skin from the cold rains and snows and blasts of winter winds that creep through the crevices of their poorly thatched homes? Will the Government take sides with the wool-growers in a controversy between them and the poor widow with her orphan children, as to how much they shall exact from her to clothe the little boys and girls, and assist these rich establishments in grinding out of the unhappy widow her last dollar to meet the hard necessities of her unhappy life? I again ask, will the Government take sides with these vast monopolies against the poor widow with her young and tender brood, amongst them, perhaps, boys who are to be the defenders of this country? Will the Government assist in making these boys and girls, the children of the poor, tributary slaves and vassals of these powerful trusts and corporations?

Mr. Chairman, I speak plainly. I use the simplest and plainest words which can express the hardship of the suffering poor, the oppressed and tax-burdened laborers and workingmen of our country; and if perchance I may contribute some good I shall be satisfied that my time at the capital of my country has not been spent in vain.

I want to see Congress engaged in making laws which shall be equal and just to all men. We want no partiality shown by the Government to a favored few. But let all men stand alike, upon their personal merits and worth, and not a few favored at the expense of the many laborers of the land. We can not disguise the fact that a miserable and wretched discontent is now universal with the patriotic workingmen of our country; and while I am opposed to strikes and other combinations of like character, because I believe needed redress of their unjust grievances can not be secured by such methods, yet I do sympathize with the efforts of labor to secure a just reward for toil and sweat, that moves engines, builds houses, tills lands, sows seed, reclaims waste places, and fills barns and smokehouses with corn and meat. And for one, in this great struggle for bread, for life, I say to the Government and to Congress, Hands off! and let the laboring man have a fair and equal chance with the capitalist, with the bondholder, the stock-broker, and the kings of imperial corporations and trusts.

If you would not sap the blood of patriotism which gives vigor and life to the Government; if you would not destroy the love of country now so fresh and pure in the hearts of the yeomanry of our country; if you would put down a mean effort to establish caste in this free country, which like some miserable wire-grass is now clogging the plowshare of labor, we will have no more class or sectional legislation; industry will be encouraged by laws which are equal in their burden and equal in their protection and benefits to all, the rich and the poor, the laboring men, the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants, and the manufacturers. Then real peace will be established and strikes and riots will no more disturb our repose.

The honest working people are tired of supporting and gazing at these lilies of the valley, who toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them.

This is a free Government, and the people want freedom in it—freedom to all, oppression to none; equality before and in the law to all; special and preferred protection and privileges to none. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

The Earth's Support.

In the early gropings of the human mind probably no problem was more perplexing than that of the earth's foundations. One of the most primitive ideas represented the earth as a vast flat island, surrounded by an interminable ocean; and this view was subsequently modified by giving the ocean a circular boundary, with endless roots stretching downward beneath the whole. The priests of Veda asserted that the earth was supported on 12 columns, between which the sun passed. Anaximander regarded the earth as a cylinder floating in compressed air. The idea that the earth floated long prevailed, even among the early Hindoos, who supposed the hemispherical earth to rest on the heads of four elephants standing on the back of a torteise, maintaining that the tortoise, rested on the universal ocean. Aristotle and Strabo conceived the sphericity of the earth, but what supported it as the motionless centre of their universe puzzled them. Cosmus, A. D. 535, propounded the system of a square earth, resting on nothing, and supporting the heavens on solid walls. The Venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, regarded the earth as a floating egg, and this notion lasted many centuries. These crude theories have come down to a surprisingly recent period—so much a thing of to-day is our modern science.

The Origin of a Common Saying.

[Buffalo Courier.]

"The divinity student's broke out again," said the young man that boards on South Division street. "We were sitting at dinner to-day and Miss Staggs she up and says one of her pupils will never set the river on fire. The divinity student looked up and said, 'I see that you, like other good people, are in error occasionally.' 'What do you mean,' said Miss Stags, getting red in the face. 'I mean,' said the divinity student, 'that when you talk about setting the river on fire you're using an old saying that's got off the track. It used to be "he'll never set the Thames on fire," and people when they say it had in mind the river Thames; on the contrary it means a miller's sieve, called a temse, which was used in the old wind and water mill days. This temse had a wooden rim which slid back and forth in a wooden frame. If the man that worked it was energetic in his work he sometimes set the temse on fire from friction. Hence it was said of a dull, slow person that he would never set the temse on fire, and the saying has been corrupted to its present form.'"

WIGS AND QUEUES.

How the Hair Was Worn in the Days of Our Ancestors.

[Chicago News.

A style of elaborate hair-dressing adopted in the reign of George II. far surpassed that of any previous age and increased a number of years in monstronsity, rising "Alp upon Alp" on the head to a height of nearly three feet. Of course, no human hair could cover a cushion as tall as this and proportionately wide; the monstrous curls and rolls, were, therefore, chiefly false, and additionally trimmed with "ten yards of ribbon," hair, wire, ropes of beads, lace, artificial flowers, immense plumes of ostrich feathers, jewels and scarfs of gauze, as well as other ornaments, and—the acme of bad taste—models in glass ships, horses and chariots, caterpillars, litters of pigs, etc. It took several hours to build one of these temples of vanity, or, as it was termed, "abominable fabric," and the operation being expensive, one such "dressing" in a week or a fortnight was all that many ladies could afford.

To judge from the pictures on their palace walls and in their tombs the Assyrians and Egyptians must given ample employment to the hair-dressers. The rows of figures, stiff with curls, represent adornment which it must have taken many hours to build up; and the wigs taken from several high-born Egyptians exhibit skill. In Ninevah, at all events, artists in hair (as they are denominated by the politeness of the French) must have been in great request, for no man, among a nation of warriors, could or would have had the patience to curl not only his lock but his beard daily for himself. The trade evidently flourished, once that luxury was established.

Gentlemen who wore hair-powder in the last century let their hair grow behind and collected it into what was called a queue, tied around with black ribbon, and left to hang over the collar of the coat. The hair dressers had enough to do in taking care of these queues, and, while the fashion lasted, in powdering the hair. The British navy, from the Lord High Admiral to the cabin boy, and the British army, from the Field Marshal to the smallest fifer, wore queues. In 1795 hair-powder disappeared for good, in consequence of Mr. Pitt's tax upon it. Hair-powder at one time yielded $1,000,000 per annum to the public revenue.

In ancient times fully as much pains were bestowed on dressing the beard as at a later date was devoted to the hair. No belle spent more time under the manipulation of her hair-dresser than the possessor of the flowing beard. It was dyed to all colors, according to the prevailing style. Not infrequently it was braided with threads of gold. It was cut to all shapes, braided and curled, and cherished as Heaven's choicest gift to man; it was regaled daily with rose water—costly incense was offered up to it.

In the reign of Henry VIII. each man wore his beard as indicative of his pursuits. The churchman wore a long beard and mustache that flowed on the breast. This was known as the cathedral beard. The soldier wore the spade beard and the stiletto beard. Falstaff speaks of himself as having "a great round beard like a glover's paring-knife."

The readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" must have a pleasing remembrance of the hair-dresser in that story, who condescended to relieve a baker of his beard; but declined to accommodate a hirsute coal-heaver in the same manner, declaring that he had to "draw the line somewhere," and could not go beyond bakers.

False hair was used by the Roman women. Martial ridicules one of the sex, who, in her agitation at a visit from her lover, put on her false hair upside down.

Drink Water.

There are very few people that appreciate the importance of drinking water. Many persons merely drink water to satisfy thirst; they think that is all that is necessary, and as there are a large number of people who care very little for water they fail to make water-drinking a habit. One great trouble is people don't drink water enough to properly thin the blood—secretions and excretions—so that the system can be cleaned of its worn out matter speedily. I had a friend whose health failed; she consulted a physician; she began telling her symptoms—unpleasant feeling about the head, palpitation of the heart, numbness of the limbs and many other distressing feelings; when the doctor stopped her and said: "How much water do you drink during the day?" She replied that she seldom ever cared for water; sometimes she drank a glass at her dinner but not often. His prescription was to drink at least a half gallon of water during the day, until she found the action of the heart better, and her other symptoms relieved, then she could decrease the quantity. But he said every one should drink over a quart of water daily, at different times. Another celebrated physician, when asked as to his opinion of the efficacy of some noted springs, said the only good derived from them, was the quantity of water people felt called on to drink when they went to such places. If they drank just as much at home they would never need go to springs for health. The human body needs washing out; as a health journal expresses it: "The long-continued retention of secretions that ought to be thrown off, is the cause of such diseases as rheumatism, catarrh, etc. They affect the heart by thickening the blood, making it harder work for the heart to do its work. Again, the use of water, in its full normal quantity, washes out the alimentary canal; keeps the stomach and bowels sweet and clean, and has the effect of an inside bath." So we see this habit of drinking water is a very good one; one that we should cultivate, and attach much more importance to than we do.

It is claimed by a member of Congress who has canvassed the matter that when the tariff bill comes up, the Randall bill will receive the support of twelve democrats as follows: California 1, Louisiana 2, New Jersey 2, New York 3, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 2. The full vote will be for the Mills bill, 156 democrats, 2 independents and 5 republicans—total 163. For the Randall bill, 148 republicans, 2 independents and 12 democrats—total 162, 1 majority for the Mills bill.

Modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800.

Gen. Sam. Houston's Magnetism.

No man, unless it was the great Napoleon, ever possessed more of what is known as "personal magnetism" than Sam Houston of Texas.

Often without any apparent effort, he converted the bitterest enemies into the warmest friends! One of his former opponents in Eastern Texas kept a standing advertisement in a local paper, the tenor of which was that any person having a quarrel with Gen. Houston could be accommodated with a fight by merely sending his address to the *Advertiser*. He was not willing but particularly anxious, to take Houston's personal difficulties off his hands.

On one occasion the question of removing the State capital from Austin to Washington, on the Brazos, excited a great deal of political and personal bitterness against Houston. Among his bitter opponents were Capt. S. and 'Squire W. of Austin. It was given out that Gen. Houston would visit Austin and deliver a speech on the political topics of the day. Some utterances of Capt. S. and 'Squire W. gave color to the idea that Gen. Houston might meet with rough treatment from his stalwart opposers. Their movements were watched closely with a view to prevent any unpleasant eventualties.

An eye witness gives the following description of Houston's speech:

The day came. Gen. Houston was escorted to the "Old Capitol," which occupied the site where the Austin market-house now stands. The Capitol was a frame building, with a hall running east and west, dividing it into two apartments; the southern end was the Hall of Representatives, the northern the Senate Chamber. Gen. Houston spoke from the east gallery, facing Congress Avenue. He had a large audience—members of the Legislature, and men who had faced every sort of danger incident to frontier life, and who had never quailed. He discussed various issues of a general character in his usually eloquent and happy style and manner. He carried his hearers with him.

He referred to his action concerning Austin; said some of his friends thought he had made a mistake. He called attention to improvements in the surroundings, the evidences of prosperity, and said: "If I did make a mistake it was a happy one." He then spoke of Texas—her future prospects, her many elements to achieve greatness. He stood gazing as it were, upon the great volume of the future, whose pages seemed to be unrolled before him to be read by the light of inspiration. His face glowed with an intelligence apparently supernatural. He stood there in the fancy of his audience an impersonation of a prophet of the olden time, glowing with the enthusiasm engendered by a sense of the revelations he was receiving from a divine source—an inspired being standing between God and man, proclaiming in advance the events of ages yet to come. It was truly a grand spectacle.

He then said his history, his interests were identified with those of Texas. "I have nothing to leave her but my children. I consign them to my country. I have no legacy for my children but my own good name. I can bequeath them that, unsullied by any stain, unspotted by inordinate ambition, and free from the sordid taint of selfishness."

At this point the tears stole down the cheeks of the impassioned orator. Many a stern old frontiersman, who had defied death in all its forms, caught the infection and wept as a child. The chasm was filled; all antagonism was forgotten; all hostility buried. The noble old hero, the patriot, the statesman, had vindicated himself before an impartial jury of his countrymen. They carried their verdict to their homes written on their hearts.

Gen. Houston descended from the rostrum, and wended his way down the hill, supported on one side by Captain S., on the other side by 'Squire W.

This remarkable illustration of Gen. Houston's magnetism, of his power over an audience, occurred in November or December, 1853.

A Wonderful Cave.

Martin G. Fully, of Tully, N. Y., dug the biggest well on his premises that has ever been dug in this county, and did it in less time than has been consumed in digging any other well near the salt district. His men had excavated a few feet when the bottom suddenly fell out of the well at a time, fortunately, when all the men were in places of safety. There was left in the bottom of the well a broad hole leading into other darkness, apparently of fathomless depth. In a short time an exploring party was formed, ropes and windlasses were procured and several men were lowered to the bottom. It was found that the well led into a cave, whose bottom was about forty feet below the well. The explorers went over the cave with torches and lanterns and found it to be about a mile long. It extends under a lake but is entirely dry, no water whatever having been found. A number of stone columns and some fine stalatites and stalagmites were found with fossil formations, and Mr. English, the geologist, who subsequently descended, found two very fine specimens. William Payne also found a number of fern formations. A party from Syracuse is to explore the cave to-day.

American Methodism.

According to the statistics given by Bishop Morrill, in his address before the annual general conference of the Methodist church of the United States, that organization is rapidly increasing in numbers. Within the last four years, says the bishop, nearly half a million persons have been added to his church, and the total membership has increased during the period mentioned from 1,708,534 to 2,084,385.

All other branches of the same church in the United States aggregate about one million seven hundred thousand. This includes the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which has probably in excess of one million members, and the African Methodist Episcopal church about half a million. Bishop Morrill's figures, therefore, would make the total membership of American Methodism foot up three million seven hundred thousand. This exceeds the Baptist denomination, which aggregates in the neighborhood of three millions, and very largely the Presbyterians, whose aggregate membership is little in excess of one million in this country.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 31, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

We have delayed going to press in hopes of announcing to our readers the nomination for Governor, but the convention, after casting sixteen ballots, adjourned at 2 P. M. last night without making a nomination. The result on the last ballot stood, Fowle 414; Stedman 316, and Alexander 200. We predict a dark horse.

LATEST—17th ballot—Fowle 401; Stedman 326; Alexander 233.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The perfect unanimity with which the Democrats of the third district endorsed the action of their present representative, the Hon. C. W. McClammy, is evident that they feel that in this gentleman, that their claims have had full recognition. He has been a faithful and hard worker; he has done all that it was possible for him to do, and we must say that the convention acted wisely and with an admirable spirit in nominating him. It has done another thing that we should commend, and that is, in declaring against too frequent changes. This is Maj. McClammy's first term, and it was not to be expected that he would have the same weight and influence as one who had learned the ways and means of doing things, and who had become familiar with matters generally, but he has done well and has been unceasing in his work for his constituents, and they now have recognized and endorsed him. The only opponent of Maj. McClammy was Col. Green, who has hosts of warm friends and supporters throughout this district, but even he when nominated, declined the honor, and cordially and enthusiastically endorsed Maj. McClammy, by placing him in nomination. This was a handsome, magnanimous act, one that should commend Col. Green to the Democratic party as a thorough democrat. He has by this allayed (if there was any) all opposition, and poured oil on the troubled waters, thus ensuring to Maj. McClammy a triumphant election. The third district nows starts out with the best of spirit pervading it, setting an example that we trust may be followed throughout the State. The convention chose as the Elector for this district Mr. C. B. Aycock, a fine speaker, and thorough democrat, and from what we hear of him we have every reason to believe that it is a most capital appointment, and that the gentleman will do good and effective service. The delegates to St. Louis are H. E. Faison, of Clinton, and S. B. Taylor, of Onslow, both good sterling democrats. The convention has opened the canvas and has made no mistake, and we that feel such a beginning augurs well for the success of the party.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican Convention which met at Raleigh on the 23rd instant, after two day's hard labor have put forth the following ticket:

"For Governor, Oliver H. Dockery; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Pritchard; Secretary of State, George W. Stanton; Auditor, Charles F. McKesson; Treasurer, G. A. Bingham; Attorney-General, Thomas P. Devereux; Superintendent, of Public Instruction, James B. Mason; for Supreme Court Justices, Daniel L. Russell, D. M. Furches, and Ralph P. Buxton. The Convention adopted a platform which declares that the interest of the farmer and of the laborer are identical, and that there should be a suitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the officeholder. It demands protection in the exercise of the elective franchise; pledges the party's support to agriculture, manufacturers and commerce; demands unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, demands a reduction of the surplus to a sum just sufficient to meet actual demands of government; demands the passage of the Blair bill as the best means of fostering public education and distributing the surplus; demands the repeal of the county government system and the election of all county and township officers by the people; demands a better system of working public roads, and opposes the present method of hiring our convicts as bringing them in competition with free labor. J. B. Eaves was elected chairman of the State executive committee; James E. Boyd and Augustus M. Moore were nominated electors at large. There was a prolonged contest for delegates at large to the National convention."

The following were elected delegates at large to the National convention at Chicago: James H. Harris, of Raleigh; Elihu White, of Belvidere; Jno. C. Dancey, of Salisbury; and Thos. N. Cooper, of Brevard. All are for Blaine. They were chosen after a long dispute, and in the course of which much feeling was shown by Sherman and Blaine men.

The party has put on a bold front, and is endeavoring to persuade itself that there is hope of success. We cannot see it, surely not if Democrats do their duty. Dockery is a bold, fearless man, a good speaker, not over-scrupulous in what he asserts, but with an opponent who is posted and whose record is clean we have nothing to fear. There is, however, work to do, and the Democratic party must be ready to do it. Every man who deserves the prosperity of the State, who wishes her to take no steps backward must be up and doing.

THE MAN TO BEAT.

The mixed convention at Raleigh, has as we expected nominated O. H. Dockery, as their candidate for Governor. Dockery is about the best speaker they have, a man of considerable ability, but being a republican makes him none the better for that. All we want is a full vote to beat him, and Dockery will help to bring it out. He is just as good a man to beat as any, and it will be done. The contest will be a sharp one, it will be no child's play, and to make the defeat of Dockery effective, it will be the duty of every Democrat to stand shoulder to shoulder.

Tribute of Respect.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died at her home, on Haymount, on Thursday morning 24th inst., Annie, wife of Walter F. Leak, Esq., and a daughter of the late Col. John R. Murchison and Jane, his wife, now Mrs. John D. Williams, aged twenty-six. She married about three years since, and leaves an infant son who will never know the greatness of his loss. Circumstances of peculiar sadness mark this death and prompt the writer to pen these memorial lines. Mrs. Leak was raised in the country, at Manchester, and came to Fayetteville a few years since a young lady just grown, unspoiled by the fashions and follies of town life. Her gentle disposition, winning manners and fine appearance attracted attention in any company. Her face was one to study, and her eyes those "windows of the soul," had a far-a-way look which made one wonder whence come their gentleness, and what the source of their mysterious power. Such the casket, but it contained a jewel of rare loveliness.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," was to her not a truth of Holy Writ only, but a rule of conduct to guide and govern her every action. *What* her hand found to do was well known to all about her. It ministered to the sick, fed the hungry and clothed the poor. The last time the writer ever saw her was on a raw May morning taking with her own hand some delicacy from her own table to the bed-side of a sick neighbor. Her delicate attentions were not confined to the poor and needy, but were welcome as rays of sunshine in the houses of those better off. While this young woman had established a character among her church sisters as a worker for her church, her character with the world was that of a worker for all in need, without regard to creed or sect. Her charity was deep as woman's love, strong as woman's faith, and broad as human want.

Her husband had but recently bought a house and lot, and this his gentle helpmeet had set it in order, and began with busy care the work of its adornment. Surrounded by all that heart could wish, her earthly future seemed bright and promising—when her summons came. All too soon for those about her, but not for her. She died early, but she has left a record pure and blameless as any man or woman who ever went before from this land of whispering pines. The record of an *unselfish life.*

Pleasant thoughts, though sad, of this loveable, lovely and loved young woman will linger long in the memory of her friends. Her gentle spirit and noble life will inspire others to emulate her example, and win the love of some, the esteem of many, and the high respect and honor of all. B.

Fifth Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina.

The Fifth Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina assembled in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, May 23d, at 10 A. M., and adjourned *sine die* on Friday afternoon, May 25th.

There were present during the session, besides the Bishop, the following delegates:

Clerical.—Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Carmichael, C. L. Arnold, Thos. Atkinson, R. B. Drane, Luther Eborn, E. M. Forbes, N. Harding, I. Harding, T. B. Haughton, J. M. Hillyar, H. M. Jarvis, N. E. Price, V. W. Shields, B. W. Causey, N. C. Hughes, Jr., and R. B. Windley.

Lay.—Messrs. G. O. Gaylord, W. R. Bright, S. J. Hinsdale, B. R. Huske, T. E. Darden, Jno. Hughes, H. R. Bryan, E. K. Bishop, E. S. Hoyt, Wilson G. Lamb, Jno. B. Brown, D. C. Winston, Edward Wishart, Charles H. Adams, J. A. Ferrell, W. L. DeRosset, A. J. DeRosset, J. W. Atkinson, R. E. Heide, Gabriel Holmes DeBrutz Cutlar, W. G. Hubbard, W. P. Elliot, C. E. Palmer, Geo. H. Williams and F. P. Williston.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

After preliminary organization recess was taken for Divine service.

Sermon by Rev. E. M. Forbes.

Holy Communion was celebrated.

After service organization was completed by the election of Rev. E. M. Forbes, President of the Council, and Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Secretary.

Recess till 4 P. M.

The afternoon session was devoted to the appointment and election of committees and receiving reports.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Diocese.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Bishop's address occupied the greater part of the morning session. Parts of it relative to the decease of Rev. Horace G. Hilton and Hon. Duncan K. MacRae, were referred to special committees.

A new form of Parochial Report was adopted.

Morning prayer was said at twelve.

Instead of a sermon the Bishop delivered a charge which will be made public both as an appendix to the journal and in pamphlet form for more general circulation.

The Parish of The Chapel of the Cross, at Aurora, was granted admission into union with Council.

Telegraphic greetings were sent to the Convention in session at Salisbury, N. C., to which, latter in the session, a fitting response was received.

Clerical deputies elected to General Convention were: Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, N. Harding, and V. W. Shields. Alternates: Rev. Dr. Carmichael, R. B. Drane, I. Harding and J. M. Hillyar. Lay Deputies: Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Maj. John Hughes, Col. J. W. Atkinson and Mr. Wilson G. Lamb. Alternates: Messrs. H. R. Bryan, E. S. Hoyt, Judge J. C. MacRae and Mr. S. J. Hinsdale.

Reports were received from several committees, and several committees were elected.

St. James's Church, Wilmington, was chosen as the place of meeting of the Council for 1889.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The fourth Wednesday in May is the time selected for the Council to meet next year.

A report from the Committee on Canons provoked considerable debate, but with no distinct result. The whole matter under discussion being referred back to the same committee.

The report from the Committee on Finance also developed some difference of opinion as to the best means of raising funds necessary to the support of the Diocese. But the provision recommended by the committee eventually prevailed.

The special committees appointed offered appropriate resolutions paying deserved tribute to the memories of Rev. Horace G. Hilton and Hon. Duncan K. MacRae.

Reports were rendered.

A few resolutions were passed that did not challenge disputes.

After final reading of the minutes the Council adjourned *sine die.*

The *adinterim* Committees of the Bishop's appointment are the Finance Committee, Committee on Canons and a Special Committee to formulate a memorial relative to the prayer-book to the next general Convention.

On the first were appointed Rev. Dr. Hughes and N. E. Price, Messrs. E. S. Hoyt, H. G. Smallbones and Wm. Calder.

On the second Revs. Dr. Huske, V. W. Shields, Maj. Jno. Hughes and A. J. DeRosset.

On the third Revs. V. W. Shields, N. C. Hughes, D. D., J. M. Hillyar, Messrs. A. J. DeRosset and E. S. Hoyt.

The Committees elected are:

Standing Committee.—Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, R. B. Drane, Messrs. A. J. DeRosset and Jno. Hughes.

There was little new business before the Council, and its session was taken up principally with routine business.

THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

McClammy Renominated for Congress by Acclamation—Delegates to the St. Louis Convention—Resolutions Adopted, Etc.

[Wilmington Star.]

The nominating Convention of the Third Congressional District convened in Goldsboro on Wednesday, 23rd. The convention was called to order by Hon D. H. McLean, chairman of the District Executive Committee, and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, to the chair, and Messrs. Joseph E. Robinson, W. E. Murchison, and R. S. White were requested to act as secretaries.

The usual committees were appointed and submitted reports as follows:

Committees on Credentials—No contests.

Committee on Permanent Organizations: To make the temporary organization permanent. Whereupon Mr. Kerr, in a brief but enthusiastic speech, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him, counseled harmony in the deliberations, and predicted a glorious victory for Democracy in November next. His speech was received with rousing applause.

The committee on Rules recommended the majority rule which was adopted.

The committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland meets our cordial approbation, and we desire to see him again nominated and elected.

Resolved, That we do not deem any enunciation as to National affairs necessary at this time, knowing that our State and National Conventions will not violate the cardinal principles of Democracy, but will make such platforms as all loyal and true Democrats can stand upon.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Aycock, the convention proceeded to entertain nominations for Congressmen.

Mr. A. C. Huggins, of Onslow, put in nomination Hon. W. J. Green, of Cumberland, whereupon Mr. Green claimed the attention of the chair to withdraw his name, and after an eloquent testimonial to the high statemanship and untiring party service of Maj. C. W. McClammy, of Pender, the present efficient representative, placed that gentleman's name before the convention and moved that he be renominated by acclamation. In an instant fifty delegates were upon their feet to second the motion, and with a rousing and enthusiastic vote the motion was carried and Mr. McClammy declared the Congressional nominee of the convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, R. C. Johnson, of Pender and C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, to repair at once to the telegraph office and notify Maj. McClammy, at his post in Washington, of the action of the convention. And soon the reply came as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.

To D. H. McLean, R. C. Johnson, and C. B. Aycock:

Accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you made known the action of the Convention. Present to the Convention my heartiest thanks. Will write more fully.

C. W. MCCLAMMY.

To the National Convention the following delegates were elected: Mr. H. E. Faison, of Sampson, and Col. S. B. Taylor, of Onslow. Alternates, Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Cumberland, and Mr. Henry Well, of Wayne.

The name of Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, was put in nomination for Presidential Elector, by Hon. D. H. McLean, in an eloquent speech, which elicited rounds of applause, and in the midst of vociferous enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous, and calls for "Aycock!" resounded on every hand. Mr. Aycock stood upon the floor, in the apartment of the Wayne delegation, and in his characteristic modest demeanor and happy style, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him and pledged himself to do his full duty in the coming campaign.

Next in order was the election of a new Executive Committee, whie resulted as follows:

Executive Committe—Bladen, R. S. White; Cumberland, A. McBuie; Duplin, R. C. Broadhurst; Harnett, E. J. Swann; Moore, D. E. McIver; Onslow, J. W. Spicer; Pender, T. J. Armstrong; Sampson, J. W. S. Robinson; Wayne, O. Holmes.

The following preamble and resolution were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we recognize the great ability and high qualifications of Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, as a party leader and an eloquent and fearless champion of the principles of Democracy, and remember with proud satisfaction the eminent services which he has rendered to his people in the past; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our State Convention, to assemble on the 30th inst., that this distinguished Democrat be selected as one of the Presidential Electors for the State at large.

It was moved and carried that the secretaries furnish the Wilmington *Star*, the Wilmington *Messenger* and the Goldsboro *Argus* with the proceedings of the convention, and that all Democratic papers throughout the district be requested to copy.

A resolution of thanks to the chairman and secretaries were unanimously passed and the convention adjourned.

The United States Circuit Court, of Syracuse, N. Y., in the case against the Church of the Holy Trinity, for importing under contract the Rev. Mr. Warren, holds that the transaction violates the law which prohibits engagement with any non-resident alien "to perform labor or service of any kind under contract, express or implied." So we must confine ourselves to native-born citizens even to do our preaching. If the law would prevent foreigners from preaching all sorts of heresies and schisms that are distasteful to us, it would not be amiss.

The Pennsylvania Democracy at their State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 24th, put themselves squarely on record for Cleveland and Tariff reform. Two Randalites only were there to oppose. The others pulling in the Democratic traces like men.

Presbyterians.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9:30 this morning Dr. Bullock in the chair. Dr. Woodrow's case was then resumed, and the call continued for an expression of views of the members on evolution. Most of those who gave expression to these views, and announced their belief in the sincerity of Woodrow but could not sustain this complaint. Others declared that the question was beyond the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and should be dismissed without consideration. Others again denounced the theory of evolution as opposed to the Scripture, and subsersive to the to the interests of Christianity and of the Church. Still others insisted that Dr. Woodrow in his teachings did not violate any law of God or the church, and his complaint against the Synod of Georgia should be sustained. The delegates from from the South Carolina Synod, with three exceptions, spoke in favor of sustaining the complaint of Woodrow, and Rev. Dr. Jo. Linsday declared his entire belief in evolution not only in the creation of Adam, but in the creation of all things. His remarks were greeted with applause which was promptly checked by the Moderator, who told the assembly that they were in the court of Jesus Christ, and he hoped there would not be a repetition of such approval or disapproval.

A vote was reached about 1 o'clock when 34 votes were cast to sustain the complaint, and 109 against sustaining the complaint, and 2 votes for sustaining it in part. A telegram was received from the Northern Assembly expressing the pleasure afforded that body, by the meeting of the Southern Assembly at the Centennial celebration, and declaring its readiness at any time to enter upon negotiations, for the organic joining of the two branches of the church. Referred, Rev. Mr. Whitling gave notice that, he will file a protest against the action of the Assembly in the case of Rev. Dr. Woodrow.

The President at Philadelphia.

At the meeting of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, held last week, the President in this speech thus alluded to their separation:

I am here to greet the delegates of the two general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. One is called "North" and the other "South." The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangment, should be obsolete. In the counsels of the nation and in the business of the country they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even the soldiers who fought for the North and for the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity is taught and enjoined in our church. When shall she herself be united with all the added strength and usefulness that harmony and union ensure? When the President spoke of the impression made upon him in boyhood by going to church three times on Sunday and learning the Shorter Catechism there was a very loud smile, but when a few minutes later he added that those were not the worst citizens who were early taught "the chief end of man," there were cries all over the assemblage of "Good!" Good!"

Royal Marriage at Charlottenburg.

BERLIN, May 25.—The marriage ceremony of Prince Henry, second son of Emperor Frederick, and Princess Irene, third daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig, of Hesse, was solemnized in the chapel of Charlottenburg Castle to-day. All of the bells at Charlottenburg were rung to announce that the ceremony had commenced, and a salute of thirty-six guns, fired at 12.30, announced that the bride and bridegroom had exchanged rings. Both the Emperor Frederick and the Dowager Empress Augusta were present during the ceremony. Prince Henry and the Crown Prince were dressed in naval uniforms. Thousands of people were assembled outside the Castle. When Adjutant-General Von Moltke arrived he was enthusiastically greeted by the multitude. The bride and bridegroom are first cousins, and are grandchildren of Queen Victoria of England, Princes Irene being the daughter of the late Princess Alice.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Emperor rested better last night than he has on any day since his arrival at Charlottenburg. He slept without coughing for a period of three hours. He went into the park at 10 o'clock this morning. His Majesty attended both the civil and religious weddings of Prince Henry and Princess Irene of Hesse to-day.

State Guard Encampment.

[Wilmington Star.]

Gen. Lewis, Chief of Engineers of the Governor's Staff, and Col. Olds, Quartermaster General, went down to Wrightsville yesterday, in company with Col. W. C. Jones, of the Second Regiment, and laid off the grounds for the encampment. Gen. Lewis and Col. Olds expressed themselves as well pleased with the situation, which they said could not be surpassed anywhere. The grounds are ample—sufficient in extent, indeed, to encamp double the number in the State Guard. The camp will be located in the grove at Seaside Park, regularly laid out with streets and avenues, and every provision made for the health and comfort of the troops. Kitchens will be built, and a number of wells sunk to furnish an abundant supply of wholesome water. Several of the residents at the Sound have tendered their cottages for the use of the commanding officer of the State Guard and his staff and Mrs. Herbert Latimer and Mrs. W. A. Wright have proferred their grounds, adjacent to the camp, for drill purposes. The Seacoast Railroad will transport the troops to and from the encampment free of cost.

Gov. Scales and all the State officers will visit the encampment, and the Governor will be actually in command, remaining with the troops throughout the week.

NEWBERN, May 23.—Two new Bishops have been chosen by the General Conference of the African M. E. Church, which has been in session here three weeks. They are Charles Calvin and C. R. Harris. Harris is a native of Wilkes county, is a graduate of Biddle Institute of Charlotte, N. C., and is one of the professors of Livingston College at Salisbury. The Conference adjourned to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., May, 1892.

W. R. McKee was convicted in Asheville of robbing the postoffice at that place of $595 last December, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was a young man of respectable parentage.

Bishop J. S. Key has appointed Rev. F. L. Reid, to succeed the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., as Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District, N. C.

Raleigh *News-Observer*: The authorities of Wake Forest College are to elect a Professor of Chemistry and a Professor of Physics at their meeting in June.

Terrible Cyclone.

BONAHM, Tex., May 24.—A cyclone swept over Brownton, twenty-five miles east of here Tuesday. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches were demolished and eight dwellings were destroyed. A man named Willis, colored was killed, and eight other persons were fatally injured, among them the sheriff and county recorder. The damage exceeds $12,000.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently in session at New York, elected five new bishops. Revs. Mr. Bovee, of Ohio, Vincent, of Rock River, Fitzgerald, of New Jersey, Dr. J. P. Newman, the great friend and pastor of Gen. Grant, and the Rev. Mr. Goodsell. By accident there appears to have been in one instance four ballots too many, and the Conference was highly indignant, and it was decided that the parties should be publicly exposed.

The crust which civilization has laid over human superstition is a very thin one. The semblance of a great hand in the sky near the gaseous town of Findlay, Ohio, with its index finger pointing to that city, the other day, is reported to have had a terrifying effect upon a large number of people. It was, of course, a meteorological manifestation, but it was taken as a dire portent by hundreds apparently as much as would have been the case in ancient Rome in the days of the Augurs.—*N. Y. World.*

A survey has been ordered for the new Railroad from Charlotte to Weldon. Capt. John S. Webb, chief Engineer of the 3Cs R. R. company, has been employed to do the work, and the survey will immediately begin by running a line from Charlotte to Albemarle. The scheme has the prospects of being an entire success.—*Char. Dem.*

The commencement exercises of the Salem Female College will take place June 5th and 6th. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday morning, June 3rd, by Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D.

The University commencement takes place on June 6th and 7th. The annual address will be delivered by Walter Clark, Esq., and the Baccalaurate sermon will be preached by Rev. Wayland Hoyte, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The commencement exercises of Davidson College, takes place June 17-21. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. W. W. Moore and the annual address will be delivered by Hon. Kemp P. Battle.

The annual commencement of the Charlotte Female Institute will take place on June 5th and 6th. The address will be delivered by Rev. P. H. Hoge, of Wilmington.

The bill making an appropriation for a Public Building at Asheville, N. C., has become a law. Wm. Johnston, Esq., has given a lot worth $15,000 or $20,000, on which to erect the Public Building.

Texas Democracy is true-blue. It shouts Cleveland and the Mills' bill. Texas has a noble representative in Mr. Mills, and it is proud of him.

Randall says he will not attend the St. Louis Convention. He is not in accord with his party, and it was not likely that he would be sent.

Tammany celebrated its ninety-ninth anniversary on May 24th. It proposes next year to have a big time, and exhibit its scalps, tomahawks, war-paint, &c.

The Maine Democratic State Convention keeps step to the music of Cleveland and Tariff reform, and so it goes.

Distinguished Men.

Governor John Ireland, of Texas; Simon P. Hughes, of Arkansas; S. D. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana; E. B. Turner, Judge U. S. Court; Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Minister to Japan; Marion Martin, ex-Lieut. Governor of Texas; W. R. Miller, ex-Governor of Arkansas; E. A. Perry, Governor of Florida; W. D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida; John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia; Alex. Gregg, Bishop of the Episcopal Church and Chancellor of the University of the South, and hundreds of other distinguished men of the United States in all professions and in every department of science have had their sight restored by the use of Hawkes' Crystalized Lenses. All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

If you feel depressed, your appetite is poor and are troubled with Dizziness of the head, Billiousness or Dyspepsia, Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator will cure you. Trial size bottles free.

A well known physician in New York advises all his patients that suffer with Coughs and Colds to use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

INDIVIDUALITY.

This is our own specific virtue. Our remedy possesses only what we claim for it, but that is enough to satisfy any—even the skeptical.

PURE BLOOD IS OF PRICELESS VALUE.

The Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have for sometime past used "B. B. B." as purifier of the blood and to build up the system generally, and consider it without exception the finest remedy of the kind in the market.

Yours with best wishes,
ARTHUR G. LEWIS,
Editor Southern Society.

EUFAULA, ALA., July 4, 1883.

B. B. B. Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

GENTS—I cannot say enough in praise of your Blood Purifier. Twenty-five dollars per bottle would be a small price for it compared to good it did me and in so short a time. I was covered with sores all over my body and limbs, and I took stacks of so-called blood purifiers and none did me any good—in fact I was daily growing worse. I bought a bottle of B. B. B. and before I had used the first bottle I knew I had got hold of the right medicine, and after taking four or five bottles I was a well man. R. B.

FIVE YEARS SUFFERING FROM CATARRH RELIEVED.

VALDOSTA, GA., May 20, 1887.

I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for four years, I have used several different medicines that proposed to cure it, but never found any relief until I used Botanic Blood Balm. (B. B. B.) Since using that I have experienced great relief, and believe I will perfect a permanent cure. J. C. SMITH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.

april 5 1y

Bargains! Bargains!

IN NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Children's and Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,

BUTTONS, LACES, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ ALL GOODS CHARGED WILL BE AT REGULAR PRICES.

MRS. DYE.

May 31, 1888.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES

—AT—

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S

New Bookstore.

Reaches' and Spalding's

$1.50 Balls for $1.25.

A FINE LOT OF BATS

JUST RECEIVED INCLUDING THE

CELEBRATED

Reaches' Red End Bat,

USED BY ALL PROFESSIONALS.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

May 31, 1888.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

Poultry Powders

will prevent as well as cure diseases among

your chickens, ducks and geese.

WILL MAKE THEM LAY.

Ask for and take no other.

☞ Only 15 cents.

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

D. A. McMILLAN,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions,

Confectionery,

Fruts, Cigars and Tobacco.

PERSON STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

may 24 tf

Soda Water,

Milk Shakes,

Lemonade, Ginger Ale,

Snow Cream,

Mineral Waters,

AND ALL THE POPULAR SUMMER

DRINKS AT

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies.

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞ Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

State of North Carolina, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Charlotte Riley

Jane Ellen Riley, Henry Richardson and wife, Kate Richardson, *et al.*

Special Proceedings for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, Jane Ellen Riley, Henry Richardson and wife, Kate Richardson, defendants in the above entitled case, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER requiring said defendants to appear before the Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, June 2d, 1888, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. C. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

apl 20, 1888 6w

JAS. D. McNEILL. 1888. S. H. STRANGE

Merchant Mills

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.

With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,

and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.

Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.

jan 5 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN.
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned having qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administratrix of the estate of Dr. James A. MacRae, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before May 2nd, 1889. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE F. MACRAE.
may 2, 1888 6w Adm'x of Dr. J. A. MacRae.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Magistrates held at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the first Monday in June for the purpose of electing a Board of County Commissioners and transacting such business as may come before them.

may 24 2t JONATHAN EVANS, Ch'n.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 31, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DYE—Bargains.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Crockery, &c.
W. J. TOLAR—New Furniture Store.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Handsome Stock.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Drive-Well Pumps.
C. W. BROADFOOT—House and Lot for Sale.
WILL X. COLEY—The Southern Guardsman.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.—Base Ball Supplies.

Farmers have been much delayed in their work. Some however, say that the stand of cotton is good, and that the plant looks well.

The bill to build bridges over the Cape Fear, Northeast and Black River, has passed both Houses, and the work can now proceed.

John Sing, a Chinaman, is refitting the store next below the Cumberland House for a laundry. It will be a branch of his laundry at Greensboro.

The Dunn *Signboard* has changed hands. It has been purchased by Mr. J. D. Brooks, and the local department will be managed by Mr. J. J. Stone, of the *Weekly Bud*.

James Carmon, col'd, (an old and faithful servant of the late Joshua Carmon,) who had the respect and confidence of all that knew him, died on Monday morning last.

The Rev. R. T. Gray administered the ordinance of baptism to fourteen persons on Thursday night. Many more have signified their intention of joining the church.

The constant rains make it more important than ever that you should keep your lots in a cleanly condition. A little work may be of great benefit. It may save a doctor's bill, if not more.

Capt. W. J. Tolar has opened a Furniture store in the building recently vacated by Mr. G. A. Thomson. Capt. Tolar has not yet received his full stock, but has some very handsome parlor and bedroom sets.

Mr. W. J. McDonald, Sr., is making quite an improvement in his store on Gillespie St. He has lowered the floor and has raised the pitch of the ceiling considerably and added a handsome front, which will add greatly to its appearance.

Locals or items of news from the country are at present hard to pick up, and we shall be obliged to any one who will furnish us with matters of interest. It will aid us very much, and we hope thus to enlist your good wishes for the good of the paper.

The four stores on Hay Street now in process of building by Mr. Frank Thornton, begin to give one an idea of the great improvement they will make to the appearance of the town. They will be four handsome and commodious stores, each running back full 90 feet.

The Fayetteville District Conference will be held at Rockingham, embracing the second Sunday in June. The Rev. Jos. Wheeler, of the Hay Street Methodist Church will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday night, June 6th, Bishop Key will preside.

Mr. W. E. Kyle, General Passenger Agent, and R. W. Bidgood, Auditor, left on Monday for Mt. Airy. They will visit and inspect all stations on the road. We regret that we were unable to accept their kind invitation to accompany them. The road now is open for business to Mt. Airy.

The Hay Street Methodist Sunday School had their annual pic-nic at Red Springs on Friday last. There was quite a number of little ones with their teachers and parents. They report a pleasant day. Red Springs, with its large grove and copious spring, is just the place for children to enjoy themselves at this season.

We have received the *Daily Patriot*, of Greensboro, edited by Mr. Whitehead and J. H. Myrover, associate editor. It is a good paper, and will, we know, as soon as it begins work in earnest, make a mark that will be felt, not only in its own district, but in the State, for its editors are both men thoroughly equipped for newspaper work.

The members of the Chicora Steam Fire Engine Company extended to a few of the members of the Independent Hose Reel Company of Raleigh who came down on the excursion, a hearty welcome. They remembered how promptly they responded to the call of their citizens when our hotel was burnt. It made the day pleasant to the members of both companies.

Last night about 12 o'clock Mr. Jackson Prior, one of the firm of Pemberton & Prior, on going into his store, found a negro man by the name of Tom Stedman, alias Revels, in the store. On being hailed, he ran and made his escape through a window up stairs, by which he entered. Several shots were fired at him, one taking effect in the lower part of the back, inflicting a severe wound.

Mr. R. T. Scanlin, who has been blind from cataract on his left eye for two years, has just returned home from Philadelphia, where he has been under special treatment at the office of Doctor McClure. The operation of cutting off the cataract was successfully performed, and his sight entirely restored. Dr. McClure is one of the most successful operators for cataract on the eye in the United States. He is principal operator in the Willis Eye Infirmary of Philadelphia,

RALEIGH BAPTIST EXCURSION.—The Sunday School excursion in charge of the Rev. G. S. Williams, and Mr. N. B. Broughton, Superintendent of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle, numbering between eight hundred and a thousand, reached Fayetteville on Thursday last at 10 o'clock. They were met at the depot by the Sunday School and members of the Baptist Church at this place, and were escorted at once to the church where they were welcomed on behalf of the Fayetteville Sunday School by Mr. W. B. Malloy, which was feelingly and happily responded to by Mr. N. B. Broughton, Superintendent of the Raleigh School. Rev. R. T. Gray, pastor, then in behalf of the church, extended a cordial greeting to all; this was responded to by the Rev. G. S. Williams, of Raleigh. A collation had been prepared, to which all were invited, and was much enjoyed. The crowd then separated to visit friends, to see the town, &c.; large numbers of them, even of the elder ones, had never visited Fayetteville before, and they were much impressed with its extensive limits, its fine stores and beautiful views, and wondered that its attractiveness had never been made known to them. A game of base ball was hastily gotten up by the Raleigh club and the boy's club of Fayetteville. It was a beautiful game, well played on both sides, the nine innings being played in one hour, regulation time, resulting in Raleigh 6, Fayetteville 4. The boys seemed highly delighted with their success. They expected a route, but they played exceeding well, and were highly complimented for their success, considering their size and age, not one over 17 years, they have reason to be proud. The game throughout was well conducted and ended with the best of feeling among all. In the afternoon there was a service of song by the Raleigh infant class under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Denmark, and of the school under charge of Superintendent Broughton, which was much enjoyed. Nothwithstanding the exceedingly large crowd, there was naught to mar the pleasures of the day, and they left at 4½ P. M., having given and received much pleasure. Such re-unions and gatherings are of great service. They do much good and cement many old ties and form many new friendships, and leave many pleasant recollections.

DEATH OF MRS. W. F. LEAK.—On Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Annie (*nee* Murchison), wife of Mr. W. F. Leak passed away, in the 26th year of her age. Only a few short weeks ago, this young and happy couple had moved to their new residence on Haymount, and all was bright and joyful. Nothing had been spared to make their new home comfortable, but after a few short weeks, death has come and taken its brightest spirit, one young and happy, who loved to be a comfort and blessing to others. By her death the home is desolate, and the church of which she was a devoted member loses one of its most active christian workers, for she was unselfish in her dispensation of charity and good works, and never weary in well doing. Her family connection and home circle was an exceedingly large and extensive one, and by her death sorrow and mourning enters numerous homes and bows with grief almost the entire community. She was a lovely character—a devoted wife, a fond, affectionate daughter, a warm true friend, possessing all those characteristics that make woman lovely and worthy of the admiration and esteem of all, and it was no wonder that such a concourse to pay tribute to her memory followed her remains to the grave on Friday last, with tearful eyes and bowed heads; but all in their sorrow feel comforted in the sure knowledge that she died as she had lived, placing her perfect trust in that Saviour whom she learned to serve. May God in his mercy deal gently with the bereaved husband and motherless babe.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—On Monday next, June 3rd, the Magistrates of Cumberland County, will meet to elect a board of County Commissioners. With no desire to dictate, but with the wish to do full justice, we must say that the present board has done well; it is true that they have made mistakes, that they have not always pleased everybody, but take it all in all, we are sure they have felt the responsibility resting upon them, and have endeavored to do their full duty to the county. No men or set of men who are faithful can please everybody, let the body be composed of any set, and they must necessarily fail in some particular, but the present board have been faithful in looking after the finances of the county, and we believe all will say that they have done well. The Magistrates with the Board of County Commissioners, will levy the taxes for the ensuing year. How many of these have kept posted and studied the necessities of the county. It is a matter for each to understand, and the meeting should be well attended.

CHARRED BILLS.—Mr. Geo. D. Miller, the Agent of the W. & W. Railroad at this place, showed us on Thursday a cigar box with the charred remains of $50. This money was the property of one of the hands on the material train under Capt. Renfrow, and had been placed in his possession for safe-keeping. It had been given over to another party (a colored man), who placed it for security in the baking department of the stove, and the cook, without being aware of it, built a fire and the result was, that the four $10 and two $5 bills were charred past recognition. Mr. Miller will have the box and the charred money sent to the Treasury at Washington, hoping that some expert may be able to prove its value and thus have it redeemed and restored to the unfortunate loser.

The clergy in attendance on the Episcopal Council all returned home on Monday. Bishop Watson remained to visit the congregation at Hope Mills,

TRINITY SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the Council adjourned *sine die* on Friday, quite a number of the clergy remained at the request of the Bishop, to confer together, and to be present at the Institution of Rev. Thos. Atkinson as Rector of St. John's. This interesting and unusual ceremony took place at the 11 o'clock services on Sunday, and the church was filled to overflowing. The unusual sight of such an array of clergymen seated around the chancel, was an impressive one, and the responses and music were entered into with a fervent spirit. The Venite, Te Deum, and Jubilate Deo were rendered by the choir with thrilling effect, and the services were made particularly solemn and impressive. After morning prayer had been said, the Rev. Thos. Atkinson was instituted into the office of Rector of St. John's, the charge being made by the Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of the Diocese, and the keys of the church delivered by Mr. S. J. Hinsdale, Senior Warden of the Parish. The ante communion service then followed, and then the Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, who had, by special request, been asked to preach the sermon for the occasion, selected his text from St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, 3rd chap. 14 and 15 verses. The sermon was full of the Spirit, delivered with much force and power, but at the close, when he addressed himself to the new pastor, there was not a dry eye in the whole assembly. As there were so many so unfortunate as not to hear it, and that those who did, may keep in remembrance the parting words of one who for nearly half a century has been their beloved and faithful pastor, who rejoiced with those who rejoiced, and mourned with those in affliction, whose whole soul has been devoted to the interests of his Master. We give in full his impressive address to the Rector. He said:

And now, my beloved brother, may the blessing of God be upon you and upon this people! May the blessing of God be upon *you* in a form of grace, which shall make you to them always a Pastor and Priest indeed! A "good shepherd that feedeth the flock," "a good shepherd that giveth his life for the sheep," that thinks, studies, meditates, watches, prays, loves, lives, is ready to *die* for God, for Christ, and for the souls of men!

This prayer, you may well believe, comes from the bottom of my heart.

This people is my people, and their God is my God! I was born within sight of this house. I was baptized, confirmed and first received the Holy Communion within these walls. I was ordained Deacon and married at this altar. The wife of my youth (now at rest in the bosom of Jesus in Paradise) was a lamb of this flock, our children are members of this fold. To many of this people I am bound by all the sweet and tender ties of kinship and affinity. The friends of my childhood and youth and manhood are *here*, living or sleeping in yonder graveyard.

Surely this people is my people, their God my God!

For thirty-seven years I have gone in and out among this people as their Pastor and Priest. They have been kind to me ever. They have been forbearing towards me beyond measure.

Amidst all the trials and difficulties of my office, during that long tract of time, not one of them, not one of their dead, not one of the living, has ever spoken an unkind word to me or done an unkind act towards me.

My heart trembles within me oftentimes to think of it, for fear that I was not faithful to them or it could not thus have been.

Surely this people is my people in the bonds of Christian love!

I have baptized their children and taught them the catechism. I have married their sons and daughters. I have ministered to them in sickness, stood by their dying beds, oftentimes these hands have closed their eyes in death, and when, under the fiat of the Almighty, they have gone hence, one after another, in all that long course of time, I have *buried* them!

Memory stands to-day, looking back upon the past, with tears in her eyes—mingled tears of joy and of sorrow. I have rejoiced with them when they rejoiced and wept with them when they wept. These things have knit my soul unto this people "in the bowels of Jesus Christ."

I beseech you therefore, by the mercies of God, I beseech you by the name and blood of Him that died for us, that you love this people "with a pure heart fervently."

I beseech you by the love of Christ which I know constraineth you, that you "seek that which is lost, bring back that which is broken and strengthen that which is sick," and pray for them all always, without ceasing before the Throne of God!

"And all the people shall say Amen!"

At night the church was again filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, from the text, Cor. 6-16: "Ye are not your own." The sermon was one specially adapted to the occasion, plain, simple and earnest, full of sound practical thoughts. And then came a most touching and beautiful scene. Thirty or more, old and young, father and child, during the singing of that inspiring hymn, "My faith looks up to thee," knelt around the altar, to confess Christ before men, to renew the solemn vows made by them, or for them by their sponsors. Rarely does one see a sight more beautiful, pleasing not alone to men, but in the sight of God and his angels. Thus ended the ceremonies of the day, which had been devoted to the worship and glory of God, and what more impressive scene could there be, or more appropriate ending than to behold even the grey-haired and the bright youth thus consecrating themselves to God, to be from henceforth willing and obedient servants of their Divine Master.

COMMENDABLE PROMPTNESS.—The American Legion of Honor paid to Mrs. McQueen, through their Commander, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Jr., the insurance on his life for $5,000, on the 22nd of May. Sheriff McQueen died April 20th, and the claim was forwarded April 29th, and the check for the amount was issued by the Supreme Treasurer on May 17th. This is evidence of their promptness in discharging their obligations.

The colored congregation of Evans' Chapel have received a bell for their church. It weighs about 1500 pounds,

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following resolutions passed by the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School, expressing their appreciation of the courtesies extended them on their visit here last week:

Resolutions of Thanks.

On Sunday morning, May 27th, the undersigned were appointed a committee on behalf of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School to draft suitable resolutions of thanks to the Baptist Church and Sunday School, and the citizens of Fayetteville for their kindness to the school on the occasion of our annual pic-nic to that historic town, which committee present the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School are due and hereby tendered to the members of the Fayetteville Church and Sunday School and citizens generally, (members of other denominations) for their hearty reception and uniform courtesy and kindness to us during our stay in their beautiful city, who contributed so generously to our enjoyment during the day.

Resolved, That we feel under special obligations to the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Raleigh, B. Poole, Auburn, B. S. Liles, Selma, F. T. Booker, Smithfield and J. A. Taylor, Dunn, for valuable services rendered in the sale of tickets at these stations, *free* of charge. Also to Capt. Brown, of the R. & D. R. R., and Capt. Southerland, of the Wilson & Florence R. R., for courtesies and kind considerations over these roads.

Resolved, That our visit to Fayetteville will long be remembered by us, that in the future we hope we may have an opportunity to show our appreciation by reciprocal favors to the school and the friends who accompanied the school.

Respectfully,
A. L. FERRELL,
C. H. LEWELLEN,
J. C. BIRDSONG,
Committee.

Tuesday of this week was the 57th anniversary of the great fire that occurred in this town on Sunday May 29, 1831, when every building, church or other place was reduced to ashes. Fifty-seven years, how few of those that witnessed this devastating fire are now living; there are a few, but time has laid its heavy hand upon them, but the vast majority are gone hence forever. Of the sextons of the churches, one only is living, Sandy McCaskill, a colored man, who then as sexton of the Presbyterian church, rang the bell and continued to ring it, to give the alarm, standing manfully at his post until he was compelled to jump for his life, and in the fall his leg was broken. Fayetteville, or the greater portion of it was again burnt in 1845 and 1846, but to-day, the past is forgotten, and Fayetteville is putting on new life, and notwithstanding her many sad misfortunes; promises to be one of the largest and most prosperous inland towns in the State.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are requested to publish the following notice, that housekeepers and others may be regulated in making their purchases:

We the undersigned do hereby agree to close our respective places of business during the months of June, July and August at 7 o'clock, (Saturday's excepted), commencing Monday June 4th, 1888:

A. B. Williams, E. G. Styron & Co., A. Garrason, Rose & Leak, Huske's Hardware House, W. N. Tillinghast, Brown & Roddick, H. R. Novitzky, Mrs. John Shaw, Miss M. H. Smith, M. E. Dye, McNeill & Co., Warren Prior & Son, A. J. Pemberton & Co., K. Lewald, R. M. Nimocks, J. H. Farrar, G. Rosenthal, Chas. Haigh, Geo. Brandt, W. G. Clark, A. S. Huske & Co., G. A. Thomson, Walter Watson, E. T. McKethan, W. J. Tolar, A. E. Rankin & Co., C. P. Overby, D. A. McMillan, M. Schlossberg, E. F. Moore, W. J. Boone & Co., W. J. McDonald.

We call the attention of teachers and all those interested in education to the circular letter of S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction, giving the time and places for holding the Normal Schools, and also the rates of fare by railroad. Parties here who desire to attend must get their certificates signed by Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent of Public Instructions for this county.

FIRST PEACHES.—The first peaches of the season were brought to town on yesterday by Mr. James M. Pearce, from his Bordeaux farm, situated about three miles southwest of town. They were quite large, and perfect. The 30th of May is very early for ripe peaches in this section. He did not give us the name of the peach, but we suppose "Bordeaux Early" will best suit the variety.

Col. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, Mr. J. F. Divine, General Superintendent, and B. R. Dunn, Engineer of Roadway, were in town Tuesday. While we do not speak by authority, we have every reason to believe that the extension south of the Wilson and Fayetteville branch will be commenced in earnest at a very early day.

JAPANESE OR CHINA PEACHES.—A friend sent us last week a specimen of Japanese peaches. They were perfectly ripe and of real peach like flavor, but they were more like a Nectarine or Apricot than peach, being free from fuzz. Their shape too was peculiar; they were flattened at the end. But while a curiosity they tasted good.

METHODIST CHURCH BURNT.—The mail carrier from Clinton says that the Methodist Church at that place was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning between two and three o'clock, supposed to have been set on fire,

The steamer *Murchison*, Capt. Smith which was compelled to return to her wharf on Friday last, having broken her crank pin and knocked out the cylinder head, has been repaired and left on Tuesday to begin her regular trips.

We regret that we failed to acknowledge last week a basket of fine Irish Potatoes from the garden of J. K. Borge. They were the finest we had seen, but as we were sick we were unable to enjoy them.

The Oil Mill shuts down this week. It has, under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander, had a successful year. It stops now because it is impossible to express the oil in hot weather.

The new Market House at Greensboro was burnt on Sunday night. It was recently built at a cost of $3000, was insured for about $1500.

Personals.

Miss Jennie Bernard returned to Wilmington on Monday.

Col. J. H. Anderson, of New York, is in town this week.

Mrs. T. C. Fuller and daughter, of Raleigh are visiting relatives here.

Maj. T. D. Love, of Willis's Creek, was in town calling on the merchants this week.

Mrs. J. M. Brown left last week to visit relatives in Mooresville, Iredell county.

Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of Brooklyn, L. I., after many years of absence, is here visiting her many relatives and friends.

Mrs. Gabriel Holmes, of Wilmington, has been spending some days with her relatives, the Misses Mallet.

Prof. Alexander Graham, principal of the Charlotte Graded School, is now at home with his family for the vacation.

Mr. W. A. Lane, formerly telegraph operator at the C. F. & Y. V. R'y, but now of Monroe, N. C., was in town this week.

Among the visitors to Fayetteville with the Raleigh Baptist excursion, we were pleased to meet Mr. Utley, of that sprightly daily, the *Evening Visitor*.

Mr. J. S. Hall, formerly editor of the *Evening News*, but now in a government position at Washington, has been spending some days at home. He returned on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Baker, of the firm of Baker & Goodrich, editors of the Joneboro *Leader*, paid us quite a pleasant call last week. He is a man evidently calculated for business. He says the *Leader* is doing well.

We were glad to meet on the streets yesterday Mrs. Lucy Carver, although this good old lady has just past her 84th birthday, she seems as cheerful and bright as ever. Of her it may be said that "she has done what she could."

TARGET EXERCISE.—The inclement weather of last week prevented the Independent Light Infantry from celebrating of the 20th of May until Monday afternoon. In the meantime, a sad affliction had befallen many homes, so that the competitive drill and matters incident to it were dispensed with. The turnout for target exercise was consequently exceedingly small, only twenty-eight members participating. The markmanship too was below the average. The successful contestants were Serg't W. C. McDuffie, whose score was 21. E. L. Pemberton, 20, and Private Leighton Huske, 20. A handsome silver cup was awarded to the first, a napkin ring to the second, and to Mr. Leighton Huske, who had never won a prize, a beautiful goldheaded walking cane. The prizes were delivered by Mr. H. L. Cook, whose speech reflected great honor upon the speaker. It was well conceived, well delivered and marks the speaker as one who is fast gaining the applause and attention of his fellow men. After parading on Hay street and going through many evolutions, doing much credit to themselves, the company was dismissed.

Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abram Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Life's Mistakes

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life and arrived at the conclusion, that there are fourteen of them, the greatest of all mistakes is to allow a simple Cough or Cold to take its course which always ends in death; check it in time and save life by use of Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

TALLY—NIXON.—In Fayetteville, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. L. A. Nixon, on the 24th inst., by L. C. Strauthan, Esq., Mr. O. W. TALLY to Miss HATTIE NIXON.

DIED.

TOMLINSON.—This morning, about six o'clock, Mrs. SARAH TOMLINSON, wife of the late W. H. Tomlinson, passed away. Thus has another good woman gone to reap the reward of a faithful servant of God. Mrs. Tomlinson was in her 75th year.

PRICE.—In this town, on Wednesday last, GEORGE MCGEE, son of W. S. and L. F. Price, aged 3 months and 14 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

BOONE.—In this town, on Thursday, May 24th, at the "Cumberland House," CORNELIA MURCHISON BOONE, aged 4 months and 24 days. And thus, so soon, has this precious bud, been plucked from earth to be transplanted in the eternal garden of Heaven.

May He, who doeth all things for the best, comfort and bind up the wounds of this stricken family, for only in looking to Him alone, consolation for such a bereavement can be found.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the morning of Thursday, May 24th, 1888, the gentle spirit of ANNIE MURCHISON LEAK, was released, and we must believe, is now happy in the Paradise of God.

She was so gentle, so pure, so childlike—such an humble, unselfish, devoted christian woman, she had won the hearts of the entire community, so that her death was a painful shock to every one, eleciting the greatest and most general sympathy. In her life, while it was yet dewy morn, the shadow of even-tide fell across her pathway; but it had no terrors for this young and gentle christian. Her life had always been so unselfishly beautiful, and was adorned with so many lovely christian graces, who could wonder at the composure with which she awaited the summons she knew would come to her in a few hours? Her faithful Pastor, who perhaps best knew her unselfish, unobtrusive christian character, gave the key-note to it all, when he exclaimed as he bent over her casket, *Semper Paratus!* "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: yea saith the Spirit, for they REST from their labors and their WORKS do follow them."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cedar Creek, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased friend, Mr. JOHN C. MARTIN, who went to Lexington, Ky., the second week in March last to enter the Lexington University Commercial College, and graduated in one month's time. He was homeward bound and was stricken down with typhoid fever at the residence of Mr. S. A. Chesnut, Woodbury, Ky., and there died April 17th, 1888. He was born near White Oak, Bladen County.

The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to lay the hand of death upon and call to his reward our christian and beloved friend, John C. Martin, of Bladen County, N. C., who was 25 years and 5 months of age.

Resolved, That our hearts will ever keep with tender affection the memory of our dear friend, who was baptized in the fellowship of the White Oak Baptist Church, in the 12th year of his age.

Resolved, That the brightest honor to the noble dead is to their noble purpose when alive. May our memorial be like her's of whom it is published in all ages of the world over, "she hath done what she could." Our friend is gone to his reward. How bravely he finished up his doings and givings! By word and deed he has built his own monument. Being dead yet he speaketh.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be furnished to the OBSERVER and *Biblical Recorder*, with the request to publish.

BENJ R. CARTER,
DANIEL CARTER,
D. C. DOWNING,
Committee.

Home Enterprise please copy.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	10½	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	8½	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	6@	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	
CHICKENS,	20@30	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	85	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@85	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	75@85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9½ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 31½ cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85 cents per bbl. for strained and 90cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Daisy" Flowered and Gilt

Dinner and Tea Sets.
Beautiful Colored Wash-Stand Sets.
Nice Tin Sets; Gold-bared China Tea Sets.
White China Plates and Teas.
Fine Tumblers and Goblets.
Another lot fine, cheap WALL PAPER, at low prices to suit dull times.

A New Departure.

I will deliver, *freight paid*, any of above sets (also any liberal bills of other goods for family use) at any depot on roads from Fayetteville.

Remember, "TILLINGHAST," "he pays the freight."

May 31, 1888. 2t

The Clever People of our Community

Are often struck with the handsome appearance of our stock, the many nice, fresh and attractive goods which we have

TASTILY DISPLAYED.

A great many of these wise people show their

BETTER APPRECIATION

by their hearty support. We wish in this newspaper advertisement to

THANK THEM,

and to say continue and increase your good and healthy support, and tell your friends where (if they don't know) they can invest their money to good and whole some advantage.

We not only offer

Standard Goods,

but we have polite and attentive clerks. Besides we are ever striving to make it to the advantage of our customers to trade with us, because we sell choice goods at as low price as they can be bought elsewhere.

Now Appreciating the Fact

that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," we shall join in with the other merchants, and close our store at 7 o'clock, commencing

JUNE 4th, 1888.

And we wish here to notify our customers and the public generally that we will be glad to have orders in before 7 o'clock, as we will be closed after the 4th of June, every

Evening, at 7 o'clock,

SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

Very truly,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 31, 1888.

NEW

FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

Drive-Well PUMPS,

Cheaper than ever before.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1888. 6t

The Southern Guardsman,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

Conducted by

WILL X. COLEY,

1st Serg't Co. A, 3d Reg't N. C. State Guard.

THE GUARDSMAN is endorsed and recommended by the Governor, Adjutant General, Regimental Commanders and all other officers of the Guard. It was officially announced as the Organ of the North Carolina militia in General Order No. 6, which were issued on May 24, 1888. All citizen soldiers should subscribe at once. Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. 52 standard books and THE GUARDSMAN one year for only $1.50. Advertising rates, $2.00 per inch. Send for sample copy. Address WILL X. COLEY,
Publisher Southern Guardsman,
may 31 Winston, N. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Myrover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to
may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Neill McQueen, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before May 3rd, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. McQUEEN,
Administrator of Neill McQueen.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 3, 1888 6w

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf

A LESSON IN BUTTER.

[Lincoln Journal.]

A little maid in the morning sun
Stood merrily singing and churning—
"Oh! how I wish this butter was done,
Then off to the fields I'd be turning!"
So she hurried the dasher up and down,
Till the farmer called with half-made frown—
"Churn slowly!"

"Don't ply the churn so fast my dear,
It is not good for the butter,
And will make your arms ache, too, I fear,
And put you all in a flutter;
For this is a rule wherever we turn,
Don't be in a haste whenever you churn—
Churn slowly!"

"If you want your butter both nice and sweet,
Don't churn with nervous jerking,
But ply the dasher slowly and neat,
You'll hardly know that you're working;
And when the butter has come you'll say,
'Yes, surely, this is the better way'—
Churn slowly!"

Now all you folks, do you think that you
A lesson can find in butter?
Don't be in haste, whatever you do,
Or get yourself in a flutter;
And when you stand at Life's great churn
Let the farmer's words to you return—
"Churn slowly!"

AGRICULTURAL.

Profits in Sheep.

It seems as if every farmer could make sheep profitable. It is not a difficult thing to do to make a sheep yield an income of $6 per year from her lamb and fleece. In any of the States, sheep fit to turn away in July, or before, will bring $4 in the local markets, and eight pounds of unwashed wool, of medium or coarse grade, will surely bring $2. The sheep may be valued at $5. This is the amount of capital required in the sheep. To this must be added the use of land for pasture and to cut hay from for the winter. The pasture for a small flock of sheep is an item of little cost, as they can run in the early spring on the land designed for corn, and if they do eat this down close they will make it richer. After the corn ground is no longer available, the buckwheat lot and the fallow land can be utilized for pasturing the sheep. Some good farmers may say this is pinching the sheep too closely, and the lambs will not do well.

It must be remembered that sheep like a short and sweet bite, so that a close pasture is not amiss. This is not all. Every flock of suckling ewes and every lot of lambs should have grain every day on regular feeds. The money to be made out of lambs is in a rapid and early growth, and this can be brought about the cheapest and the best with additional food, such as they need, and that specially adapted to make milk and growth. Every man who owns any land and who wants to get anything from it, can well afford to buy bran, if he does not have it, and to feed it to all young animals and all suckling ones. He will certainly get it back by plentifully feeding it to sheep and lambs in both growth and manure. Sheep thus fed will shear double the amount of wool that they will confined to hay or grass. Sheep will do well on clear clover hay before lambing, and if in fine condition they will do well fed exclusively on it afterward, but a little grain, even when fed on this, the best of hay, will help wonderfully and pay in the extra growth. It is folly to expect any profit in sheep when not liberally fed. It will make half-difference in the lambs. Any man can figure out the difference, allowing two gills a day, or a full pint for three or four months with the results, or no grain its results. It must not be forgotten that sheep can by good breeding be made factors for enriching the farm.

Larvæ of Bot Fly in Horses' Stomachs.

Jas. F. McDougall in The Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, Ireland.

I have lately had sent to me, by the son of one of our most eminent breeders, a portion of a horse's stomach containing a great number of large maggots (the larval form of the horse bot fly), adhering in thick clusters to the lining of the stomach. The gentleman in forwarding specimen writes me that the number of maggots in the entire stomach would have filled a peck measure. I am strongly of opinion that these maggots are much more prevalent in horses' stomachs than has hitherto been made plain.

I have spoken to a number of veterinary surgeons with large practices and they inform me it is quite a common thing with horses that have died between January and June to find these maggots in large numbers in the stomach, especially if the animals were at pasture the previous summer or autumn.

The maggots are produced from eggs laid by the horse bot fly (*Oastrophilus equi*). The female deposits her eggs upon those places which are most easily reached by the animal's tongue, as for instance the legs, the inside of the knees, etc. The effect of the moisture and heat of the tongue seem to be such that licking the places where the eggs have been deposited liberates the minute maggots contained in the eggs, which adhere sufficiently to the tongue to be carried from thence with the food into the stomach. On reaching the stomach they immediately attach themselves to the lining by means of two small hooks with which their mouths are furnished. Here they remain till the following spring, feeding upon the mucus secreted by the mucus membrane. When full grown they are about an inch in length. When the maggots are fully developed from the larvæ they are removed from the stomach during ordinary evacuations.

Distributing Manure Even.

[Cultivator.]

On most long tilled farms the yearly crop is largely dependent on the yearly application of manure. It is therefore important that the manure be evenly distributed; if not, the crop will be not only deficient, but unevenness of ripening, if of grain, will make what there is of it harder to harvest. This is especially true of commercial manures, which, owing to the small amounts used per acre, cannot easily be distributed uniformly so as to cover the entire surface even with the drill. On small fields with short bouts it is generally better done, for at each turn the drillers puts in a fresh supply and sees that the tubes are working all right. If the bouts are long the farmer puts in a larger quantity, which is more apt to clog the tubes and cause them to distribute unevenly. The result is seen in a streaked appearance of the field after the grain is up, and this continues until harvest. More than half the value of commercial fertilizers is lost by imperfect distribution through the drill. Sown broadcast they are still more unevenly distributed and have the further disadvantage of not being in contact with the seed. It is this last circumstance that makes the drilling of commercial manures so widely popular.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

A FINE LOT OF

Sailor and Leghorn Flats,

TO ARRIVE SOON.

A FULL LINE OF MILLINERY,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. DYE.

May 17, 1888.

FAYETTEVILLE
Book and Music Store.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

BASE BALLS,
MARBLES, TOPS, &C.

YOU WILL FIND AT

The Fayetteville Book and Music Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Base Balls and Bats of all styles and prices, from 5c. up.

ALSO SOLID AND HOLLOW RUBBER BALLS! STONE AND GLASS MARBLES! TOPS AND TOP CORD! &C!

AT THE FAYETTEVILLE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.

McNEILL & CO.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

CHAS. GLOVER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$23,000 worth of Real Estate Disposed of in 30 days.

If you have anything to sell, now is the time. Place it with me, and I will sell. To anyone wishing to buy I will make terms easy. I have

DWELLINGS, FARMS AND VACANT LOTS,

Also, two desirable pews in the Presbyterian Church to offer. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

CHAS. GLOVER,
mar 15 tf Real Estate Agent.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administratrix on the estate of Daniel K. McGill, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them on or before the third day of May, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY D. McGILL,
apl 25, 1888 6w Adm'x.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Trade Mark. Sold by Druggists.

may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

A FINE VARIETY OF

Cotton Seed.

I have for sale a limited supply of "Allen's Long Silky Staple Cotton Seed." These seed are from the cotton raised by me, which took the premium at the Cumberland Fair. The cotton is far superior to other kinds, and will bring 3 cents per pound more than the ordinary staple. If you wish to supply yourself call at once on

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
mar 15 tf Green street.

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.
oct 20 tf

Improved Cotton Seed.

I have a few bales of genuine "*PETERKIN*" *COTTON SEED* for sale. These seed have been carefully sacked and cared for, and show for themselves *just what they are*. They gave a yield at my Gin this season of from 40½ lbs. to 42 lbs. of Lint to 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The yield, both in the field and at the gin, exceeds any I have ever seen. The price of seed is saved in the first picking. Come and see them and you will buy them.

For further information in regard to these seed, I refer to Capt. David Jones and Mr. W. H. Tomlinson.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
jan 19 tf Merchant Mills.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVED

TO OUR

NEW STORE.

WE ARE NOW ESTABLISHED IN THE

NEW STORE,

next below Mr. Chas. Haigh's, recently erected and fitted up by Mr. Frank Thornton, where we are daily receiving fresh additions to our large stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS
—AND—
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Our store is large and airy, and our Goods show to good advantage.

We invite the public to give us a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND FARMERS

will find our stock, in all departments, just suited to their wants.

Call at the New Store,

ON HAY STREET,

if you wish good, reliable and cheap bargains, for our goods are bought at the lowest cash prices.

K. LEWALD.
may 3 tf

FISHING TACKLE.

We have just received a nice lot of Kirby, Limerick and Carlisle Hooks; Linen, Cotton and Silk Lines, Ringed Lead Sinkers, Nets, Net Irons, Bait Pails, Jointed Lancewood Rods; a fine lot of Japanese Bamboo Poles. Call and examine our stock or send us your orders.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

SHOE FINDINGS.

We have a line of Shoe Findings, just received.

PEGS, NAILS, BRISTLES, WAX, UPPER LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER.

We shall be pleased to have you call at our place and examine our stock.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WE have just received a car load of

LIME.

A car load of

LATHS.

We have on hand a car load of

SHINGLES.

A car load of

NAILS.

We have just received from a factory which has gone out of the business,

325 Kegs Nails

bought at *extremely low prices*. We are therefore prepared to say *we can beat the country on prices on sizes bought in this lot*, as follows:

HEADED.

Sizes—2d fine, 3d, 5d, 16 as 12ds, 20d, 30d, 40d. 50d, 60d, 70d.

Kegs on hand—5, 26, 7, 46, 36, 17, 12, 20, 16, 6.

FLOORING NAILS.

Size—5d, 6d, 7d as 8ds, 12d, 16d, 20d.
Kegs—15, 41, 23, 15, 4, 5,

FENCE NAILS—(extra heavy.)	SLATE NAILS.
Size—8d, 16d.	6d.
Kegs—2 4	14.

We will furnish 4ds, 6ds, 8ds and 10ds to fill in at very low rates.

Write to us before buying in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. You will save money.

Yours truly,

B. R. HUSKE, Manager,
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
may 10 tf

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
may 10 tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
MARBLE WORKS,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,

417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch House.

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 23 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTLEY, N. C.

(SAMPSON CO.)

SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.
dec 8 1y

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and DISTILLERS SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds Constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.
oct 6 tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Seed. LANDRETH'S Seed.

ARE ALWAYS

RELIABLE and FRESH.

Don't buy any others, as LANDRETH'S are the only Seed burned at the end of the Season.

We have just received the largest lot ever brought to this market, and have

Any Variety You Wish,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S
DRUG STORE.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. R. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

FAYETTEVILLE
Sewing Machine and Music House

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Staybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

Wood! Wood!

ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!

GOOD, DRY FOREST PINE $2.00 Large Lots for less.

—ALSO—

BEST

FAMILY FLOUR

FRUITS,

VEGETABLES, &C.

Goods and Wood delivered FREE.

VANN BROS.
jan 19 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.
dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.
apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 1.

Taking effect 12.00, noon, Sunday, May 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:08 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:18 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:10 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:25 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:55 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:05 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	
Arrive Ararat,	3:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Ararat,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:00 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:30 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:40 p. m.	10:25 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:30 a. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomadation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00p.M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Supt Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES. VOL. LIII—NO. 2,732. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888. NEW SERIES—VOL. V—NO. 235.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

[St. Paul Globe.]

Don't think protective tariff's the farmer's friend,
'Taint so.
That it increases the day laborer's gain,
'Taint so.
Or that it maintains the dignity of labor in our land,
Making our toilers an honored, happy band,
Who worship high protective tariff, hat in hand,
'Taint so.
Republicans claim 'tis the bulwark of the nation,
'Taint so.
A benefit to Americans in every station,
'Taint so.
That it helps the farmer run his farm,
Aids the blacksmith's sinewy arm,
Works out salvation to a charm,
'Taint so.
It makes Eastern manufacturers wealthy,
That's so.
And keeps the great monopolies healthy,
That's so.
Brings forth the octopus known as "trust,"
Fills all honest minds with deep disgust,
Which will down the old bald-headed fraud or "bust,"
That's what.

Trip to Buie's Creek.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—We are sorry you missed getting to Buie's Creek for your own sake and all those who were not fortunate enough to be there, as you could have told so much better of the pleasant time. All wish the occasion repeated every year. Whatever the troubles and cares of this community, there were none visible and we are persuaded they are happy and prosperous. Their chief concern is the Alliance and how to get to heaven. May their spirit of energy and enthusiasm spread, till all are harmonious and prosperous under the influence of the glorious hope of a world-wide-Alliance whose opposite boundary is heaven! The school exercises bespeak Mr. Campbell "an excellent teacher." His intelligent pupils do themselves and him much honor. The people assembled evinced refinement and good breeding. The dinner was all you could wish, so well agreeing with the esthetic features of the occasion, one could eat and not feel as if violating harmony. The little fear we girls had of rain, only brought us nearer together in mutual apprehension for bonnets and dresses, which we verily believe the young men enjoyed. How blessed they are in a style of dress rendering them independent of weather! But things are balanced and we are reconciled after seeing a young man with neck frayed by one of those high stylish collars, and our sympathy is with the poor Indian who patiently endured every fetter of civilization, till the last and worst, the high collar, was imposed, when he gave a war-whoop and fled into the wilderness.

If it was boils instead of vanity, we beg the young man's pardon. So fair an opportunity to retaliate upon the sex whose fun is so often at the expense of our follies is irresistible. Be the blessed opportunities for improvement what they may, young folks will be vain and giddy till they arrive at the age and experience of your venerable friend. W. E.

Signboard please copy.

Downing for Sheriff.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is rumored through the country generally that Mr. J. B. Downing is a candidate for Sheriff.

I think that it is pretty soon, but I have heard it said that it is the "early bird that catches the worm," and the friends of Mr. Downing are going to press his name forward. He is the strongest man in the county, and the voters of Flea Hill are going to hurrah for him. Mr. Downing never has asked the people of Cumberland County for any office, only at the present, and we think that he ought to be nominated and then elected. He was a sterling soldier during the late war. He has always been a Democrat and never faltering from its principles. He saved the victory of the Democratic party in 1884, when the party was so badly split, part for Smith and part for Hardie. A motion was made to lay the matter before the people and it would have been done if Mr. Downing had not stopped it.

From what we can learn, Cedar Creek is going for Mr. Downing, and you may bet that Flea Hill will be her escort.

ALLIANCE.

The Teachers Assembly.

The North Carolina Teachers Assembly which will be held at Morehead City, June 13th to 29th, promises to be the largest gathering of the educators ever held in the State. *The North Carolina Teacher* says:

"The teachers' visit to the North is a part of the Assembly work for the pleasure and improvement of the profession, and it will occur just at the close of the session, June 29th. The trip begins at Morehead City and is exclusively for members of the Teacher's Assembly, and no persons will be permitted to join the party anywhere except at the starting point. The tour is arranged to occupy ten days, and the route will be as follows: Morehead City to Norfolk; up the Potomac River to Washington City, spending four hours in a visit to the National Congress in session and also a visit to the President; by rail to Baltimore; steamer, via Delaware and Chesapeake Canal for the purpose of seeing the workings of canal locks, to Philadelphia; rail to New York; thence via Fall River Line of steamers to Boston. The party spends three days in New York, two in Boston, and one at Martha's Vineyard. On the trip there will be visits made to Coney Island, Long Branch, and up the Hudson River. Also an optional trip to Niagara Falls will be arranged for those who prefer that to the visit to Boston. The entire necessary expense of this tour will not be over $35, and the expense may be lessened by omitting some of the places to be visited. The number of persons in the party is positively limited to one hundred and fifty."

A blacksmith in Lewiston, Me., is making money by hammering out iron and steel finger rings, for which he finds a ready sale at fifty cents each. He warrants them to cure rheumatism.

TARIFF REFORM.

Speech of Hon. Chas. W. McClammy of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, May 16th, 1888.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions of revenue, of how to get the necessary funds to bear the expenses of the Government, has at all times been exceedingly interesting. The object of all government to secure the best interests of the governed. For this have men banded together into societies, organized governments, made constitutions, and framed laws; the object being to promote the general welfare and secure a community in which individual prosperity and happiness would be the basis of governmental strength and durability And so our forefathers, fleeing from the wrongs and oppressions of the Old World, came to this new continent and settled into communities and colonies, which in due time were formed into counties and States, and one grand Government, the United States of America. And so the Government was formed and founded for the protection and benefit of the whole.

And thus our fathers started on a grand and mighty career, after a terrible and exhausting struggle of seven long and weary years for independence. It was never their purpose to flee from one oppression to be sufferers and slaves of another. The bloody struggle had united the people in one patriotic brotherhood, and the white winged messengers of peace found no sectional lines stretching from east to west to divide and mar and checker this glorious country, the fortitude and courage of whose sons had plucked liberty from the hands of the despot, and forced the Kingdom of Great Britian to proclaim the colonies "Free and independent States." And then "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," did our fathers "ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America;" to promote the general welfare," and not create and protect monopolies and trust combinations to enrich the few and enslave and impoverish the many; to protect all, and not enforce a condition in which a few would become the wealthy and the multitude the poor class. This was not intended to be a government where the word "caste" should line and have a place, but a free government, where the poorest may become rich, and the highest and most distinguished place and office the legitimate ambitions of the sons of toil who follow the plow or drive the jack-plane or wield the trowel. And if the true spirit of the Government is ever destroyed, if liberty is finally lost, it will be because the people will have sold their birthrigh for a mess of pottage.

I will read with great pleasure the able message of the President of the United States addressed to the two houses of Congress at the beginning of this session, and sir, I felt a growing interest in my heart and recognized the fact that the country had once more a Chief Executive who felt an interest in the whole country, who recognized himself to be President of the whole country, uninfluenced by sectional ill-will, animated by a patriotic desire to promote the best interests of all the people, and who early calls the attention of Congress and the whole country, not to how best the country may be kept in continued discord, nor how best the strifes and hatreds of sectional animosities may be inflamed and kept burning, but how best peace, prosperity, and happiness may be secured and perpetuated to the people of a glorious and harmonious government after the clouds of civil war have rolled away and the sunshine of peace and kindness once more united friend with friend and section with section. Those dark and bloody and unhappy days are gone, and I hope forever. And as the signs and symbols of the hard strife are fading away from our memories we gladly unite in the hearty wish for the prosperity and continued welfare of the whole country. And for one I shall stand by and sustain that policy which may be best calculated to preserve the peace and secure and promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Questions of finance, political economy and governmental administration confront us, and as lawmakers, representatives of the people, we must address ourselves to these grave and great questions. It may not be expected that partisan spirit had ceased to exist, but hope revives when we witness, as we often do at this Capitol and this floor, how Representatives on all sides, if not agreeing in all things, agreeing at least to move steadily on for what is believed to be best for the whole country.

As for myself Mr. Chairman, I am here with no other purpose in view than to represent my constituents faithfully, and secure for them, so far as my own humble efforts can be effective, the passage of such laws as will enhance the welfare of my constituents, the welfare of my State, and the welfare of my whole country. I have given attention to such matters, as I have thought would oest secure these results, and if my voice has not been heard upon every question which has challenged the attention of the House, I have felt no less interest and given them no less labor and attention.

But, sir, after all, we have as as yet accomplished but little for the relief of the people, and I have thought it were high time we were giving attention to the necessities of the hour. What has yet been done for the relief of the tax-burdened people? What has been done to carry out the recommendations of the President for a relief from the dangers and oppressions of an overflowing treasury? What has been done to relieve from the weary necks of the people the now unnecessary and oppressive war taxes, which to this day, nearly twenty-five years after the close of the war, hang in gloom over the people, a miserable nightmare attacking labor, destroying the fruits of industry, expanding further the already overflowing and swollen pockets of the rich, and breaking down the hopes of the laboring classes as the rich grow richer and the poor poorer? The picture is one of horror rises up before me as I look in the face of the uncertain future, and for one I am here to work and to vote for any and every measure which will restore to the people prosperity at home. And I am ready now to vote for the removal of these high and unreasonable and oppressive taxes, and assist as best I may all efforts, come they from whatever quarter they may, to a return to the times when capital and labor shall be restored to their true relation of twin sisters in this common inheritance of the great Union of our fathers. We acknowledge no authority or claim from any quarter or section of superiority, and I say to Congress and to the Chief Executive, give all the people a fair and equal chance.

Mr. Chairman, time will not serve me to investigate and canvass in a speech at this time all the multifarious questions involved in the bill now before us. But, sir, I have examined the bill in detail, and I shall cheerfully support it. It is a moderate bill. It does not cut down at one lick all the inequalities of the present tariff law. It was thought wise to so legislate that business, now supported and maintained by the kindness and partialities and favoritism of the Government, as seen and felt under the existing law, should have time enough to be warned that the days of their infancy have about expired and they must prepare to walk alone.

Before I enter further the discussion of the injustice and unfairness of a tax upon the necessaries of life generally called the tariff, I wish to consider another species of tax, invented and brought into being by the Republican party, as is said by them, to meet the necessities of immediate war and procure the means of supporting the Government in war between the States, called the "war of the rebellion." To raise a sufficiency of funds to carry on that war it became necessary, in the opinion of those then in control of the Congress, to pass what was called the internal-revenue law. Under this act incomes, and banks, and matches, whisky and brandy, ale, beer, cigars, snuff, tobacco, etc., were taxed and a large amount of revenue was collected, which at that time was of great necessity to meet the exigencies of civil war. These were essentially war taxes, and should have been discontinued as soon as the necessity which created them had passed away.

They were willingly borne, when necessary, because the people recognized the necessities of the Government; but they were never popular, and as the Republican party held on to them after the war was over and used the thousands of internal revenue officers, who like locusts filled all the land, as instruments in the hands of that party to terrorize the people, to spy upon them and entrap them in all kinds of charges of violations of the law and through and by such influence and prosecutions and persecutions control the elections and perpetuate the continuance of that party in power, the law itself soon become to be despised and hated by the people, and a universal desire was for the repeal of these odious laws. The war was over and the Republicans were in power in every branch of the Government. Did they repeal them? No! In the Forty-seventh Congress the Republicans were in full possession of the Government and controlled every branch of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—both Houses of Congress and the President. Mr. Chairman, then they had a fair chance to repeal the internal revenue. Did they do so? Did they introduce one bill to do so? They were in full power; did they take the tax off of brandy and whisky and other distilled spirits? No, sir, no! Did they then take the tax off or make one step to take it off of tobacco? No, sir, no!

What did the Republicans in that Congress do towards lightening the burden of the tax-payers then? Listen, ye oppressed tax-payers; the Republican party then in full power took the tax off of banks and bank capital and incomes, and never said a word about removing the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. If the Republican party was the friend of the people who suffer from these onerous and disagreeable taxes, why did it not remove them in the Forty-seventh Congress when in full power? There can be but one answer, Mr. Chairman. The Republican party was not in sympathy with the people, not in sympathy with those who had to meet these hard taxes, and only passed such laws as would relieve the wealthy—the banks and those who had large incomes—and gave not a vote to relieve the oppressed or remove these hard laws from the necks of the poor.

But that party now is moving to lift these taxes. Ah! Mr. Chairman, they pretend to be so doing. Following the lead of one who sits on this side of this Chamber, they pretend to be marshaling their forces to repeal these laws, but, sir, judging them by the past, I assert that this is a pure species of political hypocrisy, a mere trick to deceive the people. I charge that at this day they are in favor of keeping up the taxes on spirits and tobacco, and would only vote to take them off in order to keep the tax up on breadstuffs, clothing and the real necessities of life. I sir, myself, would vote to remove the odious tax and forever abolish it, but I must also vote to relieve the people from an onerous tax on the prime necessities of life, and while I am anxious to remove all these internal-revenue taxes, I must say that I prefer cheap clothes, cheap shoes, cheap hats, cheap blankets, cheap plows, cheap hoes, cheap axes, and cheap necessaries of life to cheap whisky.

A protective tariff is an unjust and unfair discrimination by the Government in favor of one class of citizens against another class of citizens. It is an enforced contribution in which one is made to contribute to the support of another man's business without a resulting benefit, and contrary to the spirit and letter of our Constitution. The Government has a right to tax people either directly or indirectly to raise money to carry on the Government, but Congress has no right under the Constitution to force A to support B in his business. What right has the Government to show such difference and such partiality as to pass a law to force one man, without value received, to give his money to the assistance of another man in his private business? And yet that is what those who advocate a protective tariff are doing, and that is what has been forced upon the working masses and poor toilers for lo! these many years, until injustice and wrong come up in sighs and groans from the oppressed poor in a greater grief and deeper woe than escaped from the hearts of the unhappy Jews when they toiled and endured Egyptian bondage.

That this Government of the people and for the people formost in the arts and sciences and in free laws, with a Constitution the admiration of the world, declaring equal rights to all and special privileges to none, the handy but immortal work of those immortal heroes who before they would submit to have forced upon them a stamp tariff tax of a few pence on tea, and for the maintenance of that right pledged and offered up their fortunes, their sacred honors, and their lives—I say that we, the descendants of such a people, should come at this day, under the cringing and whining plea of aiding and helping poor infant industries, thereby seeking to grow rich by placing hard burdens, grievous to be borne, upon the necks of the poor, the toilers, the workingmen and workingwomen, and the young and tender children, who, because of this powerful giant-infant, are sent so early to the tread-mills of the machine shops instead of to school, that the vast investments in manufactories of affluent corporations might be sustained and upheld in their already too great influence and power—these crimes, I say, are enough to shock, to startle the people from their lethargy to rise up in mass and drive them would be lords and masters from their already fortified castles.

I have not time Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the committee and the country, in every detail, to the demands of those who are seeking power and influence from the General Government with which to oppress the people. I can only call attention to a few necessaries, the markets of which are under control and influence of the protectionists. Such articles as sugar, salt, wool and woolen goods and wearing apparel, blankets, hats, shoes, etc.

Under the plea of aiding infant industries, the tools of the workingman are sold at high prices to benefit the corporations which manufacture them.

Spades and shovels and hoes have to pay a tariff rate of about 35 per cent. in order that the same articles made here may be forced upon the men who are compelled to use them. So, also, scythes, sickles, and reaping-hooks are made by the present tariff 35 per cent. higher to the purchaser as the law now stands; screws of iron, called wood screws, cross-cut saws, taxed in 1883 8 cents per lineal foot, and mill pit and drag, over 9 inches wide, 15 cents per lineal foot, and hand-saws over 24 inches in length, $1 per dozen and 30 per cent. additional. Let all the workers in wood hear this. Axes, hatchets, and adzes, a tariff tax of 35 per cent., drawing-knives 24 per cent.; squares in iron, or steel 6 cents per pound and 30 per cent. additional, and iron squares marked on one side 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent. additional.

I call the attention of the committee and of the people to these high taxes put upon these necessary tools of the mechanics and laboring men. Before a man can start out on his work to support himself and family he must go to a store and purchase these tools of his trade, and pay into the hands of the manufacturers an extra price above what he might get them for, in order that the manufacturer may receive his protected blessings from a one sided and partial administration of the Government. This Mr. Chairman is Republican rule—Republican methods of dealing with the workingman.

If we look to an earlier day, when it was said American manufactories were young and needed assistance, you will see that our earlier statesmen did not make the burdens of the people so hard to be borne.

Wool and woolen goods manufactureed had no protection from 1789 to 1816, and not until March 3, 1857, did this industry seem to need protection, but was absolutely free up to that time, and then a tariff of 24 per cent., and the act of March 3, 1875, re-enacted the duties to what they were prior to the act of June 6, 1872, and, Mr. Chairman, as the law now is the people are unmercifully taxed to support these manufactories. Blankets, flannel goods, all goods with wool as part of the texture with as high tariff as possible, so as to amount to prohibition to the foreign manufacturer with the privilege to the home manufacturers to ask as high a price as these bloated corporations may agree to demand from the consumer. And so the poor consumer has to pay these pets of the Government from the shoes and socks which keep his feet from the ground to the shirts and pants and coats which cover the body, to the hat which shelters his head from the sun and storms. These infant industries are strong. They very nearly own us. They are seeking to be our masters, and we are nearly their slaves.

I call attention to duties on iron, namely:

Cast-iron butts and hinges, 2½ cents per pound.
1883, hoop-iron, $20 per ton.
Iron in rods, $25 per ton, 1½ cents per pound.
Slit-iron, $25 per ton, 1½ cents per pound.
Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch or more than 7 inches wide, nor less than one-quarter inch or more than 2 inches thick. Rounds from one-half inch to 4 inches in diameter, from 1883 1 cent per pound. Bar-iron ditto. Flats less than three-eighths inch. Rounds and squares less than three-quarter inch, 1½ cents per pound.
Horseshoe nails in 1883, 4 cents per pound.
Cut nails and wrought nails from 1½ to 4 cents per pound. Spikes, 2 cents per pound.
Pig-iron, 1864, $9 per ton.
Pig-iron, 1870, $7 per ton.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, not including 16 ounces to 1,000, 2½ cents per thousand.
Iron cables and chains, 2½ cents per pound.

We are all, with every interest we have in life, completely dominated by the power and influence of the protectionists.

To show, Mr. Chairman, the enormous amount of tax the people pay, from all sources of taxation, the total amount of receipts of the Government from all directions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was $371,403,277.66. To make this sum, this enormous drain from the earnings of the people, there was paid in on customs, or tariff, $217,286,893.13, and on the internal revenue $118,823,391.22, which makes an average duty or tax on goods imported into this country of 47 per cent. And of this immense tax we paid a tax on—

Sugar, molasses, and sugar candy	$58,016,686 00
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	20,713,234 00
Wool	5,729,717 00
Manufactures of wool	29,729,717 20
Silk	15,540,301 00
Glass and glassware	4,510,312 00
Earthenware	2,409,796 16
Hemp, jute, material for cotton bagging and flax goods	6,228,310 41
Cotton and cotton goods	1,233,589 57
Lumber and salt in round figures	1,700,000 00
Total	$145,981,773 14

I might go on for hours and hours enumerating the articles which the protectionists have dominion over, and show how they do place heavy burdens on the people—such articles of prime necessity as sugar and salt and wool and woolen goods, and wearing apparel and blankets and hats and shoes and almost every article used as necessaries for life which are produced and manufactured in this country.

Upon what principle of right, I ask, Mr. Chairman, has a man who raises sheep to have the Government use its power to enable him to receive for his wool more than it is worth in an open market? What has he done that he should be protected at the expense of the poor? Will the Government make laws to keep the poor from being clad? Will the Government so legislate that the poor whom, we are told by the great Master, we always have with us, must suffer for ordinary raiment to protect their flesh and skin from the cold rains and snows and blasts of winter winds that creep through the crevices of their poorly thatched homes? Will the Government take sides with the wool-growers in a controversy between them and the poor widow with her orphan children, as to how much they shall exact from her to clothe the little boys and girls, and assist these rich establishments in grinding out of the unhappy widow her last dollar to meet the hard necessities of her unhappy life? I again ask, will the Government take sides with these vast monopolies against the poor widow with her young and tender brood, amongst them, perhaps, boys who are to be the defenders of this country? Will the Government assist in making these boys and girls, the children of the poor, tributary slaves and vassals of these powerful trusts and corporations?

Mr. Chairman, I speak plainly. I use the simplest and plainest words which can express the hardship of the suffering poor, the oppressed and tax-burdened laborers and workingmen of our country; and if perchance I may contribute some good I shall be satisfied that my time at the capital of my country has not been spent in vain.

I want to see Congress engaged in making laws which shall be equal and just to all men. We want no partiality shown by the Government to a favored few. But let all men stand alike, upon their personal merits and worth, and not a few favored at the expense of the many laborers of the land. We can not disguise the fact that a miserable and wretched discontent is now universal with the patriotic workingmen of our country; and while I am opposed to strikes and other combinations of like character, because I believe needed redress of their unjust grievances can not be secured by such methods, yet I do sympathize with the efforts of labor to secure a just reward for toil and sweat, that moves engines, builds houses, tills lands, sows seed, reclaims waste places, and fills barns and smokehouses with corn and meat. And for one, in this great struggle for bread, for life, I say to the Government and to Congress, Hands off! and let the laboring man have a fair and equal chance with the capitalist, with the bondholder, the stock-broker, and the kings of imperial corporations and trusts.

If you would not sap the blood of patriotism which gives vigor and life to the Government; if you would not destroy the love of country now so fresh and pure in the hearts of the yeomanry of our country; if you would put down a mean effort to establish caste in this free country, which like some miserable wire-grass is now clogging the plowshare of labor, we will have no more class or sectional legislation; industry will be encouraged by laws which are equal in their burden and equal in their protection and benefits to all, the rich and the poor, the laboring men, the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants, and the manufacturers. Then real peace will be established and strikes and riots will no more disturb our repose.

The honest working people are tired of supporting and gazing at these lilies of the valley, who toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them.

This is a free Government, and the people want freedom in it—freedom to all, oppression to none; equality before and in the laws to all; special and preferred protection and privileges to none. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

The Earth's Support.

In the early gropings of the human mind probably no problem was more perplexing than that of the earth's foundations. One of the most primitive ideas represented the earth as a vast flat island, surrounded by an interminable ocean; and this view was subsequently modified by giving the ocean a circular boundary, with endless roots stretching downward beneath the whole. The priests of Veda asserted that the earth was supported on 12 columns, between which the sun passed. Anaximander regarded the earth as a cylinder floating in compressed air. The idea that the earth floated long prevailed, even among the early Hindoos, who supposed the hemispherical earth to rest on the heads of four elephants standing on the back of a tortoise, maintaining that the tortoise, rested on the universal ocean. Aristotle and Strabo conceived the sphericity of the earth, but what supported it as the motionless centre of their universe puzzled them. Cosmus, A. D. 535, propounded the system of a square earth, resting on nothing, and supporting the heavens on solid walls. The Venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, regarded the earth as a floating egg, and this notion lasted many centuries. These crude theories have come down to a surprisingly recent period—so much a thing of to-day is our modern science.

The Origin of a Common Saying.

[Buffalo Courier.]

"The divinity student's broke out again," said the young man that boards on South Division street. "We were sitting at dinner to-day and Miss Staggs she up and says one of her pupils will never set the river on fire. The divinity student looked up and said, 'I see that you, like other good people, are in error occasionally.' 'What do you mean,' said Miss Staggs, getting red in the face. 'I mean,' said the divinity student, "that when you talk about setting the river on fire you're using an old saying that's got off the track. It used to be "he'll never set the Thames on fire," and people when they say it had in mind the river Thames; on the contrary it means a miller's sieve, called a temse, which was used in the old wind and water mill days. This temse had a wooden rim which slid back and forth in a wooden frame. If the man that worked it was energetic in his work he sometimes set the temse on fire from friction. Hence it was said of a dull, slow person that he would never set the temse on fire, and the saying has been corrupted to its present form.'"

WIGS AND QUEUES.

How the Hair Was Worn in the Days of Our Ancestors.

[Chicago News.

A style of elaborate hair-dressing adopted in the reign of George II. far surpassed that of any previous age and increased a number of years in monstrosity, rising "Alp upon Alp" on the head to a height of nearly three feet. Of course, no human hair could cover a cushion as tall as this and proportionately wide; the monstrous curls and rolls, were, therefore, chiefly false, and additionally trimmed with "ten yards of ribbon," hair, wire, ropes of beads, lace, artificial flowers, immense plumes of ostrich feathers, jewels and scarfs of gauze, as well as other ornaments, and—the acme of bad taste—models in glass ships, horses and chariots, caterpillars, litters of pigs, etc. It took several hours to build one of these temples of vanity, or, as it was turned, "abominable fabric," and the operation being expensive, one such "dressing" in a week or a fortnight was all that many ladies could afford.

To judge from the pictures on their palace walls and in their tombs the Assyrians and Egyptians must given ample employment to the hair-dressers. The rows of figures, stiff with curls, represent adornment which it must have taken many hours to build up; and the wigs taken from several high-born Egyptians exhibit skill. In Ninevah, at all events, artists in hair (as they are denominated by the politeness of the French) must have been in great request, for no man, among a nation of warriors, could or would have had the patience to curl not only his lock but his beard daily for himself. The trade evidently flourished, once that luxury was established.

Gentlemen who wore hair-powder in the last century let their hair grow behind and collected it into what was called a queue, tied around with black ribbon, and left to hang over the collar of the coat. The hair dressers had enough to do in taking care of these queues, and, while the fashion lasted, in powdering the hair. The British navy, from the Lord High Admiral to the cabin boy, and the British army, from the Field Marshal to the smallest fifer, wore queues. In 1795 hair-powder disappeared for good, in consequence of Mr. Pitt's tax upon it. Hair-powder at one time yielded $1,000,000 per annum to the public revenue.

In ancient times fully as much pains were bestowed on dressing the beard as at a later date was devoted to the hair. No belle spent more time under the manipulation of her hair-dresser than the possessor of the flowing beard. It was dyed to all colors, according to the prevailing style. Not infrequently it was braided with threads of gold. It was cut to all shapes, braided and curled, and cherished as Heaven's choicest gift to man; it was regaled daily with rose water—costly incense was offered up to it.

In the reign of Henry VIII. each man wore his beard as indicative of his pursuits. The churchman wore a long beard and mustache that flowed on the breast. This was known as the cathedral beard. The soldier wore the spade beard and the stiletto beard. Falstaff speaks of himself as having "a great round beard like a glover's paring-knife."

The readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" must have a pleasing remembrance of the hair-dresser in that story, who condescended to relieve a baker of his beard; but declined to accommodate a hirsute coal-heaver in the same manner, declaring that he had to "draw the line somewhere," and could not go beyond bakers.

False hair was used by the Roman women. Martial ridicules one of the sex, who, in her agitation at a visit from her lover, put on her false hair upside down.

Drink Water.

There are very few people that appreciate the importance of drinking water. Many persons merely drink water to satisfy thirst; they think that is all that is necessary, and as there are a large number of people who care very little for water they fail to make water-drinking a habit. One great trouble is people don't drink water enough to properly thin the blood—secretions and excretions—so that the system can be cleaned of its worn out matter speedily. I had a friend whose health failed; she consulted a physician; she began telling her symptoms—unpleasant feeling about the head, palpitation of the heart, numbness of the limbs and many other distressing feelings; when the doctor stopped her and said: "How much water do you drink during the day?" She replied that she seldom ever cared for water; sometimes she drank a glass at her dinner but not often. His prescription was to drink at least a half gallon of water during the day, until she found the action of the heart better, and her other symptoms relieved, then she could decrease the quantity. But he said every one should drink over a quart of water daily, at different times. Another celebrated physician, when asked as to his opinion of the efficacy of some noted springs, said the only good derived from them, was the quantity of water people felt called on to drink when they went to such places. If they drank just as much at home they would never need go to springs for health. The human body needs washing out; as a health journal expresses it: "The long-continued retention of secretions that ought to be thrown off, is the cause of such diseases as rheumatism, catarrh, etc. They affect the heart by thickening the blood, making it harder work for the heart to do its work. Again, the use of water, in its full normal quantity, washes out the alimentary canal; keeps the stomach and bowels sweet and clean, and has the effect of an inside bath." So we see this habit of drinking water is a very good one; one that we should cultivate, and attach much more importance to than we do.

It is claimed by a member of Congress who has canvassed the matter that when the tariff bill comes up, the Randall bill will receive the support of twelve democrats as follows: California 1, Louisiana 2, New Jersey 2, New York 3, Ohio 2, Pennsylvania 2. The full vote will be for the Mills bill, 156 democrats, 2 independents and 5 republicans—total 163. For the Randall bill, 148 republicans, 2 independents and 12 democrats—total 162, 1 majority for the Mills bill.

Modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800.

Gen. Sam. Houston's Magnetism.

No man, unless it was the great Napoleon, ever possessed more of what is known as "personal magnetism" than Sam Houston of Texas.

Often without any apparent effort, he converted the bitterest enemies into the warmest friends. One of his former opponents in Eastern Texas kept a standing advertisement in a local paper, the tenor of which was that any person having a quarrel with Gen. Houston could be accommodated with a fight by merely sending his address to the *Advertiser*. He was not willing but particularly anxious, to take Houston's personal difficulties off his hands.

On one occasion the question of removing the State capital from Austin to Washington, on the Brazos, excited a great deal of political and personal bitterness against Houston. Among his bitter opponents were Capt. S. and 'Squire W. of Austin. It was given out that Gen. Houston would visit Austin and deliver a speech on the political topics of the day. Some utterances of Capt. S. and 'Squire W. gave color to the idea that Gen. Houston might meet with rough treatment from his stalwart opposers. Their movements were watched closely with a view to prevent any unpleasant eventualities.

An eye witness gives the following description of Houston's speech:

The day came. Gen. Houston was escorted to the "Old Capitol," which occupied the site where the Austin market-house now stands. The Capitol was a frame building, with a hall running east and west, dividing it into two apartments; the southern end was the Hall of Representatives, the northern the Senate Chamber. Gen. Houston spoke from the east gallery, facing Congress Avenue. He had a large audience—members of the Legislature, and men who had faced every sort of danger incident to frontier life, and who had never quailed. He discussed various issues of a general character in his usually eloquent and happy style and manner. He carried his hearers with him.

He referred to his action concerning Austin; said some of his friends thought he had made a mistake. He called attention to improvements in the surroundings, the evidences of prosperity, and said: "If I did make a mistake it was a happy one." He then spoke of Texas—her future prospects, her many elements to achieve greatness. He stood gazing as it were, upon the great volume of the future, whose pages seemed to be unrolled before him to be read by the light of inspiration. His face glowed with an intelligence apparently supernatural. He stood there in the fancy of his audience an impersonation of a prophet of the olden time, glowing with the enthusiasm engendered by a sense of the revelations he was receiving from a divine source—an inspired being standing between God and man, proclaiming in advance the events of ages yet to come. It was truly a grand spectacle.

He then said his history, his interests were identified with those of Texas. "I have nothing to leave her but my children. I consign them to my country. I have no legacy for my children but my own good name. I can bequeath them that, unsullied by any stain, unspotted by inordinate ambition, and free from the sordid taint of selfishness."

At this point the tears stole down the cheeks of the impassioned orator. Many a stern old frontiersman, who had defied death in all its forms, caught the infection and wept as a child. The chasm was filled; all antagonism was forgotten; all hostility buried. The noble old hero, the patriot, the statesman, had vindicated himself before an impartial jury of his countrymen. They carried their verdict to their homes written on their hearts.

Gen. Houston descended from the rostrum, and wended his way down the hill, supported on one side by Captain S., on the other side by 'Squire W.

This remarkable illustration of Gen. Houston's magnetism, of his power over an audience, occurred in November or December, 1853.

A Wonderful Cave.

Martin G. Fully, of Tully, N. Y., dug the biggest well on his premises that has ever been dug in this county, and did it in less time than has been consumed in digging any other well near the salt district. His men had excavated a few feet when the bottom suddenly fell out of the well at a time, fortunately, when all the men were in places of safety. There was left in the bottom of the well a broad hole leading into other darkness, apparently of fathomless depth. In a short time an exploring party was formed, ropes and windlasses were procured and several men were lowered to the bottom. It was found that the well led into a cave, whose bottom was about forty feet below the well. The explorers went over the cave with torches and lanterns and found it to be about a mile long. It extends under a lake but is entirely dry, no water whatever having been found. A number of stone columns and some fine stalatites and stalagmites were found with fossil formations, and Mr. English, the geologist, who subsequently descended, found two very fine specimens. William Payne also found a number of fern formations. A party from Syracuse is to explore the cave to-day.

American Methodism.

According to the statistics given by Bishop Morrill, in his address before the annual general conference of the Methodist church of the United States, that organization is rapidly increasing in numbers. Within the last four years, says the bishop, nearly half a million persons have been added to his church, and the total membership has increased during the period mentioned from 1,768,534 to 2,084,385.

All other branches of the same church in the United States aggregate about one million seven hundred thousand. This includes the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which has probably in excess of one million members, and the African Methodist Episcopal church about half a million. Bishop Morrill's figures, therefore, would make the total membership of American Methodism foot up three million seven hundred thousand. This exceeds the Baptist denomination, which aggregates in the neighborhood of three millions, and very largely the Presbyterians, whose aggregate membership is little in excess of one million in this country.

OBSERVER.

B. M. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 31, 1888.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The perfect unanimity with which the Democrats of the third district endorsed the action of their present representative, the Hon. C. W. McClammy, is evident that they feel that in this gentleman, that their claims have had full recognition. He has been a faithful and hard worker; he has done all that it was possible for him to do, and we must say that the convention acted wisely and with an admirable spirit in nominating him. It has done another thing that we should commend, and that is, in declaring against too frequent changes. This is Maj. McClammy's first term, and it was not to be expected that he would have the same weight and influence as one who had learned the ways and means of doing things, and who had become familiar with matters generally, but he has done well and has been unceasing in his work for his constituents, and they now have recognized and endorsed him. The only opponent of Maj. McClammy was Col. Green, who has hosts of warm friends and supporters throughout this district, but even he when nominated, declined the honor, and cordially and enthusiastically endorsed Maj. McClammy by placing him in nomination. This was a handsome, magnanimous act, one that should commend Col. Green to the Democratic party as a thorough democrat. He has by this allayed (if there was any) all opposition, and poured oil on the troubled waters, thus ensuring to Maj. McClammy a triumphant election. The third district nows starts out with the best of spirit pervading it, setting an example that we trust may be followed throughout the State. The convention chose as the Elector for this district Mr. C. B. Aycock, a fine speaker, and thorough democrat, and from what we hear of him we have every reason to believe that it is a most capital appointment, and that the gentleman will do good and effective service. The delegates to St. Louis are H. E. Faison, of Clinton, and S. B. Taylor, of Onslow, both good sterling democrats. The convention has opened the canvas and has made no mistake, and we that feel such a beginning augurs well for the success of the party.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican Convention which met at Raleigh on the 23rd instant, after two day's hard labor have put forth the following ticket:

"For Governor, Oliver H. Dockery; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Pritchard; Secretary of State, George W. Stanton; Auditor, Charles F. McKesson; Treasurer, G. A. Bingham; Attorney-General, Thomas P. Devereux; Superintendent, of Public Instruction, James B. Mason; for Supreme Court Justices, Daniel L. Russell, D. M. Furches, and Ralph P. Buxton. The Convention adopted a platform which declares that the interest of the farmer and of the laborer are identical, and that there should be a suitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the officeholder. It demands protection in the exercise of the elective franchise; pledges the party's support to agriculture, manufacturers and commerce; demands unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, demands a reduction of the surplus to a sum just sufficient to meet actual demands of government; demands the passage of the Blair bill as the best means of fostering public education and distributing the surplus; demands the repeal of the county government system and the election of all county and township officers by the people; demands a better system of working public roads, and opposes the present method of hiring our convicts as bringing them in competition with free labor. J. B. Eaves was elected chairman of the State executive committee; James E. Boyd and Augustus M. Moore were nominated electors at large. There was a prolonged contest for delegates at large to the National convention."

The following were elected delegates at large to the National convention at Chicago: James H. Harris, of Raleigh; Elihu White, of Belvidere; Jno. C. Dancey, of Salisbury; and Thos. N. Cooper, of Brevard. All are for Blaine. They were chosen after a long dispute, and in the course of which much feeling was shown by Sherman and Blaine men.

The party has put on a bold front, and is endeavoring to persuade itself that there is hope of success. We cannot see it, surely not if Democrats do their duty. Dockery is a bold, fearless man, a good speaker, not over-scrupulous in what he asserts, but with an opponent who is posted and whose record is clean we have nothing to fear. There is, however, work to do, and the Democratic party must be ready to do it. Every man who deserves the prosperity of the State, who wishes her to take no steps backward must be up and doing.

THE MAN TO BEAT.

The mixed convention at Raleigh, has as we expected nominated O. H. Dockery, as their candidate for Governor. Dockery is about the best speaker they have, a man of considerable ability, but being a republican makes him none the better for that. All we want is a full vote to beat him, and Dockery will help to bring it out. He is just as good a man to beat as any, and it will be done. The contest will be a sharp one, it will be no child's play, and to make the defeat of Dockery effective, it will be the duty of every Democrat to stand shoulder to shoulder.

We published in full on the first page of to-days issue the speech of our able representative, Hon. C. W. McClammy on the Tariff. The speech is worth reading. Farmers and laboring men will see that they have in Maj. McClammy a representative that will be ever active in their interests. He is a representative in whom they may put their faith.

Gresham seems to be booming.

Tribute of Respect.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died at her home, on Haymount, on Thursday morning 24th inst., Annie, wife of Walter F. Leak, Esq., and a daughter of the late Col. John R. Murchison and Jane, his wife, now Mrs. John D. Williams, aged twenty-six. She married about three years since, and leaves an infant son who will never know the greatness of his loss. Circumstances of peculiar sadness mark this death and prompt the writer to pen these memorial lines. Mrs. Leak was raised in the country, at Manchester, and came to Fayetteville a few years since a young lady just grown, unspoiled by the fashions and follies of town life. Her gentle disposition, winning manners and fine appearance attracted attention in any company. Her face was one to study, and her eyes those "windows of the soul," had a far-a-way look which made one wonder whence come their gentleness, and what the source of their mysterious power. Such the casket, but it contained a jewel of rare loveliness.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," was to her not a truth of Holy Writ only, but a rule of conduct to guide and govern her every action. *What* her hand found to do was well known to all about her. It ministered to the sick, fed the hungry and clothed the poor. The last time the writer ever saw her was on a raw May morning taking with her own hand some delicacy from her own table to the bed-side of a sick neighbor. Her delicate attentions were not confined to the poor and needy, but were welcome as rays of sunshine in the houses of those better off. While this young woman had established a character among her church sisters as a worker for her church, her character with the world was that of a worker for all in need, without regard to creed or sect. Her charity was deep as woman's love, strong as woman's faith, and broad as human want.

Her husband had but recently bought a house and lot, and this his gentle helpmeet had set it in order, and began with busy care the work of its adornment. Surrounded by all that heart could wish, her earthly future seemed bright and promising—when her summons came. All too soon for those about her, but not for her. She died early, but she has left a record pure and blameless as any man or woman who ever went before from this land of whispering pines. The record of an *unselfish life.*

Pleasant thoughts, though sad, of this loveable, lovely and loved young woman will linger long in the memory of her friends. Her gentle spirit and noble life will inspire others to emulate her example, and win the love of some, the esteem of many, and the high respect and honor of all.

B.

Fifth Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina.

The Fifth Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina assembled in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, May 23d, at 10 A. M., and adjourned *sine die* on Friday afternoon, May 25th.

There were present during the session, besides the Bishop, the following delegates:

Clerical.—Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Carmichael, C. L. Arnold, Thos. Atkinson, R. B. Drane, Luther Eborn, E. M. Forbes, N. Harding, I. Harding, T. B. Haughton, J. M. Hillyar, H. M. Jarvis, N. E. Price, V. W. Shields, B. W. Causey, N. C. Hughes, Jr., and R. B. Windley.

Lay.—Messrs. G. O. Gaylord, W. R. Bright, S. J. Hinsdale, B. R. Huske, T. E. Darden, Jno. Hughes, H. R. Bryan, E. K. Bishop, E. S. Hoyt, Wilson G. Lamb, Jno. B. Brown, D. C. Winston, Edward Wishart, Charles H. Adams, J. A. Ferrell, W. L. DeRosset, A. J. DeRosset, J. W. Atkinson, R. E. Heide, Gabriel Holmes DeBrutz Cutlar, W. G. Hubbard, W. P. Elliot, C. E. Palmer, Geo. H. Williams and F. P. Williston.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

After preliminary organization recess was taken for Divine service.

Sermon by Rev. E. M. Forbes.

Holy Communion was celebrated.

After service organization was completed by the election of Rev. E. M. Forbes, President of the Council, and Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Secretary.

Recess till 4 P. M.

The afternoon session was devoted to the appointment and election of committees and receiving reports.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Diocese.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Bishop's address occupied the greater part of the morning session. Parts of it relative to the decease of Rev. Horace G. Hilton and Hon. Duncan K. MacRae, were referred to special committees.

A new form of Parochial Report was adopted.

Morning prayer was said at twelve.

Instead of a sermon the Bishop delivered a charge which will be made public both as an appendix to the journal and in pamphlet form for more general circulation.

The Parish of The Chapel of the Cross, at Aurora, was granted admission into union with Council.

Telegraphic greetings were sent to the Convention in session at Salisbury, N. C., to which, latter in the session, a fitting response was received.

Clerical deputies elected to General Convention were: Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, N. Harding, and V. W. Shields. Alternates: Rev. Dr. Carmichael, R. B. Drane, I. Harding and J. M. Hillyar. Lay Deputies: Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Maj. John Hughes, Col. J. W. Atkinson and Mr. Wilson G. Lamb. Alternates: Messrs. H. R. Bryan, E. S. Hoyt, Judge J. C. MacRae and Mr. S. J. Hinsdale.

Reports were received from several committees, and several committees were elected.

St. James's Church, Wilmington, was chosen as the place of meeting of the Council for 1889.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The fourth Wednesday in May is the time selected for the Council to meet next year.

A report from the Committee on Canons provoked considerable debate, but with no distinct result. The whole matter under discussion being referred back to the same committee.

The report from the Committee on Finance also developed some difference of opinion as to the best means of raising funds necessary to the support of the Diocese. But the provision recommended by the committee eventually prevailed.

The special committees appointed offered appropriate resolutions paying deserved tribute to the memories of Rev. Horace G. Hilton and Hon. Duncan K. MacRae.

Reports were rendered.

A few resolutions were passed that did not challenge disputes.

After fixal reading of the minutes the Council adjourned *sine die.*

The *adinterim* Committees of the Bishop's appointment are the Finance Committee, Committee on Canons and a Special Committee to formulate a memorial relative to the prayer-book to the next general Convention.

On the first were appointed Rev. Dr. Hughes and N. E. Price, Messrs. E. S. Hoyt, H. G. Smallbones and Wm. Calder.

On the second Revs. Dr. Huske, V. W. Shields, Maj. Jno. Hughes and A. J. DeRosset.

On the third Revs. V. W. Shields, N. C. Hughes, D. D., J. M. Hillyar, Messrs. A. J. DeRosset and E. S. Hoyt.

The Committees elected are:

Standing Committee.—Revs. Dr. Huske, Dr. Hughes, R. B. Drane, Messrs. A. J. DeRosset and Jno. Hughes.

There was little new business before the Council, and its session was taken up principally with routine business.

THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

McClammy Renominated for Congress by Acclamation—Delegates to the St. Louis Convention—Resolutions Adopted, Etc.

[Wilmington Star.]

The nominating Convention of the Third Congressional District convened in Goldsboro on Wednesday, 23rd. The convention was called to order by Hon D. H. McLean, chairman of the District Executive Committee, and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, to the chair, and Messrs. Joseph E. Robinson, W. E. Murchison, and R. S. White were requested to act as secretaries.

The usual committees were appointed and submitted reports as follows:

Committees on Credentials—No contests.

Committee on Permanent Organizations: To make the temporary organization permanent. Whereupon Mr. Kerr, in a brief but enthusiastic speech, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him, counseled harmony in the deliberations, and predicted a glorious victory for Democracy in November next. His speech was received with rousing applause.

The committee on Rules recommended the majority rule which was adopted.

The committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland meets our cordial approbation, and we desire to see him again nominated and elected.

Resolved, That we do not deem any enunciation as to National affairs necessary at this time, knowing that our State and National Conventions will not violate the cardinal principles of Democracy, but will make such platforms as all loyal and true Democrats can stand upon.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Aycock, the convention proceeded to entertain nominations for Congressmen.

Mr. A. C. Huggins, of Onslow, put in nomination Hon. W. J. Green, of Cumberland, whereupon Mr. Green claimed the attention of the chair to withdraw his name, and after an eloquent testimonial to the high statemanship and untiring party service of Maj. C. W. McClammy, of Pender, the present efficient representative, placed that gentleman's name before the convention and moved that he be renominated by acclamation. In an instant fifty delegates were upon their feet to second the motion, and with a rousing and enthusiastic vote the motion was carried and Mr. McClammy declared the Congressional nominee of the convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, R. C. Johnson, of Pender and C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, to repair at once to the telegraph office and notify Maj. McClammy, at his post in Washington, of the action of the convention. And soon the reply came as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.

To D. H. McLean, R. C. Johnson, and C. B. Aycock:

Accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you made known the action of the Convention. Present to the Convention my heartiest thanks. Will write more fully.

C. W. McCLAMMY.

To the National Convention the following delegates were elected: Mr. H. E. Faison, of Sampson, and Col. S. B. Taylor, of Onslow. Alternates, Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Cumberland, and Mr. Henry Well, of Wayne.

The name of Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, was put in nomination for Presidential Elector, by Hon. D. H. McLean, in an eloquent speech, which elicited rounds of applause, and in the midst of vociferous enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous, and calls for "Aycock!" resounded on every hand. Mr. Aycock stood upon the floor, in the apartment of the Wayne delegation, and in his characteristic modest demeanor and happy style, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him and pledged himself to do his full duty in the coming campaign.

Next in order was the election of a new Executive Committee, whie resulted as follows:

Executive Committe—Bladen, R. S. White; Cumberland, A. McBuie; Duplin, R. C. Broadhurst; Harnett, E. J. Swann; Moore, D. E. McIver; Onslow, J. W. Spicer; Pender, T. J. Armstrong; Sampson, J. W. S. Robinson; Wayne, O. Holmes.

The following preamble and resolution were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we recognize the great ability and high qualifications of Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, as a party leader and an eloquent and fearless champion of the principles of Democracy, and remember with proud satisfaction the eminent services which he has rendered to his people in the past; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our State Convention, to assemble on the 30th inst., that this distinguished Democrat be selected as one of the Presidential Electors for the State at large.

It was moved and carried that the secretaries furnish the Wilmington *Star*, the Wilmington *Messenger* and the Goldsboro *Argus* with the proceedings of the convention, and that all Democratic papers throughout the district be requested to copy.

A resolution of thanks to the chairman and secretaries were unanimously passed and the convention adjourned.

The United States Circuit Court, of Syracuse, N. Y., in the case against the Church of the Holy Trinity, for importing under contract the Rev. Mr. Warren, holds that the transaction violates the law which prohibits engagement with any non-resident alien "to perform labor or service of any kind under contract, express or implied." So we must confine ourselves to native-born citizens even to do our preaching. If the law would prevent foreigners from preaching all sorts of heresies and schisms that are distasteful to us, it would not be amiss.

The Pennsylvania Democracy at their State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 24th, put themselves squarely on record for Cleveland and Tariff reform. Two Randalites only were there to oppose. The others pulling in the Democratic traces like men.

Presbyterians.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9:30 this morning Dr. Bullock in the chair. Dr. Woodrow's case was then resumed, and the call continued for an expression of views of the members on evolution. Most of those who gave expression to these views, and announced their belief in the sincerity of Woodrow but could not sustain this complaint. Others declared that the question was beyond the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and should be dismissed without consideration. Others again denounced the theory of evolution as opposed to the Scripture, and subsersive to the to the interests of Christianity and of the Church. Still others insisted that Dr. Woodrow in his teachings did not violate any law of God or the church, and his complaint against the Synod of Georgia should be sustained. The delegates from from the South Carolina Synod, with three exceptions, spoke in favor of sustaining the complaint of Woodrow, and Rev. Dr. Jo. Linsday declared his entire belief in evolution not only in the creation of Adam, but in the creation of all things. His reremarks were greeted with applause which was promptly checked by the Moderator, who told the assembly that they were in the court of Jesus Christ, and he hoped there would not be a repetition of such approval or disapproval.

A vote was reached about 1 o'clock when 34 votes were cast to sustain the complaint, and 109 against sustaining the complaint, and 2 votes for sustaining it in part. A telegram was rebcived from the Northern Assembly expressing the pleasure afforded that body, by the meeting of the Southern Assembly at the Centennial celebration, and declaring its readiness at any time to enter upon negotiations, for the organic joining of the two branches of the church. Referrel, Rev. Mr. Whitling gave notice that, he will file a protest against the action of the Assembly in the case of Rev. Dr. Woodrow.

The President at Philadelphia.

At the meeting of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, held last week, the President in this speech thus alluded to their separation:

I am here to greet the delegates of the two general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. One is called "North" and the other "South." The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangment, should be obsolete. In the counsels of the nation and in the business of the country they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even the soldiers who fought for the North and for the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity is taught and enjoined in our church. When shall she herself be united with all the added strength and usefulness that harmony and union ensure? When the President spoke of the impression made upon him in boyhood by going to church three times on Sunday and learning the Shorter Catechism there was a very loud smile, but when a few minutes later he added that those were not the worst citizens who were early taught "the chief end of man," there were cries all over the assemblage of "Good!" Good!"

Royal Marriage at Charlottenburg.

BERLIN, May 25.—The marriage ceremony of Prince Henry, second son of Emperor Frederick, and Princess Irene, third daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig, of Hesse, was solemnized in the chapel of Charlottenburg Castle to-day. All of the bells at Charlottenburg were rung to announce that the ceremony had commenced, and a salute of thirty-six guns, fired at 12.30, announced that the bride and bridegroom had exchanged rings. Both the Emperor Frederick and the Dowager Empress Augusta were present during the ceremony. Prince Henry and the Crown Prince were dressed in naval uniforms. Thousands of people were assembled outside the Castle. When Adjutant-General Von Moltke arrived he was enthusiastically greeted by the multitude. The bride and bridegroom are first cousins, and are grandchildren of Queen Victoria of England, Princes Irene being the daughter of the late Princess Alice.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Emperor rested better last night than he has on any day since his arrival at Charlottenburg. He slept without coughing for a period of three hours. He went into the park at 10 o'clock this morning. His Majesty attended both the civil and religious weddings of Prince Henry and Princess Irene of Hesse to-day.

State Guard Encampment.

[Wilmington Star.]

Gen. Lewis, Chief of Engineers of the Governor's Staff, and Col. Olds, Quartermaster General, went down to Wrightsville yesterday, in company with Col. W. C. Jones, of the Second Regiment, and laid off the grounds for the encampment. Gen. Lewis and Col. Olds expressed themselves as well pleased with the situation, which they said could not be surpassed anywhere. The grounds are ample—sufficient in extent, indeed, to encamp double the number in the State Guard. The camp will be located in the grove at Seaside Park, regularly laid out with streets and avenues, and every provision made for the health and comfort of the troops. Kitchens will be built, and a number of wells sunk to furnish an abundant supply of wholesome water. Several of the residents at the Sound have tendered their cottages for the use of the commanding officer of the State Guard and his staff and Mrs. Herbert Latimer and Mrs. W. A. Wright have proferred their grounds, adjacent to the camp, for drill purposes. The Seaconst Railroad will transport the troops to and from the encampment free of cost.

Gov. Scales and all the State officers will visit the encampment, and the Governor will be actually in command, remaining with the troops throughout the week.

NEWBERN, May 23.—Two new Bishops have been chosen by the General Conference of the African M. E. Church, which has been in session here three weeks. They are Charles Calvin and C. R. Harris. Harris is a native of Wilkes county, is a graduate of Biddle Institute of Charlotte, N. C., and is one of the professors of Livingston College at Salisbury. The Conference adjourned to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., May, 1892.

W. R. McKee was convicted in Asheville of robbing the postoffice at that place of $595 last December, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was a young man of respectable parentage.

Bishop J. S. Key has appointed Rev. F. L. Reid, to succeed the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., as Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District, N. C.

Raleigh *News-Observer*: The authorities of Wake Forest College are to elect a Professor of Chemistry and a Professor of Physics at their meeting in June.

Terrible Cyclone.

BONAHM, Tex., May 24.—A cyclone swept over Brownton, twenty-five miles east of here Tuesday. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches were demolished and eight dwellings were destroyed. A man named Willis, colored was killed, and eight other persons were fatally injured, among them the sheriff and county recorder. The damage exceeds $12,000.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently in session at New York, elected five new bishops. Revs. Mr. Bovee, of Ohio, Vincent, of Rock River, Fitzgerald, of New Jersey, Dr. J. P. Newman, the great friend and pastor of Gen. Grant, and the Rev. Mr. Goodsell. By accident there appears to have been in one instance four ballots too many, and the Conference was highly indignant, and it was decided that the parties should be publicly exposed.

The crust which civilization has laid over human superstition is a very thin one. The semblance of a great hand in the sky near the gaseous town of Findlay, Ohio, with its index finger pointing to that city, the other day, is reported to have had a terrifying effect upon a large number of people. It was, of course, a meteorological manifestation, but it was taken as a dire portent by hundreds apparently as much as would have been the case in ancient Rome in the days of the Augurs.—*N. Y. World.*

A survey has been ordered for the new Railroad from Charlotte to Weldon. Capt. John S. Webb, chief Engineer of the 3Cs R. R. company, has been employed to do the work, and the survey will immediately begin by running a line from Charlotte to Albemarle. The scheme has the prospects of being an entire success.—*Char. Dem.*

The commencement exercises of the Salem Female College will take place June 5th and 6th. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday morning, June 3rd, by Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D.

The University commencement takes place on June 6th and 7th. The annual address will be delivered by Walter Clark, Esq., and the Baccalaurate sermon will be preached by Rev. Wayland Hoyte, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The commencement exercises of Davidson College, takes place June 17–21. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. W. W. Moore and the annual address will be delivered by Hon. Kemp P. Battle.

The annual commencement of the Charlotte Female Institute will take place on June 5th and 6th. The address will be delivered by Rev. P. H. Hoge, of Wilmington.

The bill making an appropriation for a Public Building at Asheville, N. C., has become a law. Wm. Johnston, Esq., has given a lot worth $15,000 or $20,000, on which to erect the Public Building.

Texas Democracy is true-blue. It shouts Cleveland and the Mills' bill. Texas has a noble representative in Mr. Mills, and it is proud of him.

Randall says he will not attend the St. Louis Convention. He is not in accord with his party, and it was not likely that he would be sent.

Tammany celebrated its ninety-ninth anniversary on May 24th. It proposes next year to have a big time, and exhibit its scalps, tomahawks, war-paint, &c.

The Maine Democratic State Convention keeps step to the music of Cleveland and Tariff reform, and so it goes.

Distinguished Men.

Governor John Ireland, of Texas; Simon P. Hughes, of Arkansas; S. D. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana; E. B. Turner, Judge U. S. Court; Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Minister to Japan; Marion Martin, ex-Lieut. Governor of Texas; W. R. Miller, ex-Governor of Arkansas; E. A. Perry, Governor of Florida; W. D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida; John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia; Alex. Gregg, Bishop of the Episcopal Church and Chancellor of the University of the South, and hundreds of other distinguished men of the United Stat s in all professions and in every department of science have had their sight restored by the use of Hawkes' Crystalized Lenses. All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

If you feel depressed, your appetite is poor and are troubled with Dizziness of the head, Billiousness or Dyspepsia, Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator will cure you. Trial size bottles free.

A well known physician in New York advises all his patients that suffer with Coughs and Colds to use Paritan Cough and Consumption Cure. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

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This is our own specific virtue. Our remedy possesses only what we claim for it, but that is enough to satisfy any—even the skeptical.

PURE BLOOD IS OF PRICELESS VALUE.

The Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have for sometime past used "B. B. B." as purifier of the blood and to build up the system generally, and consider it without exception the finest remedy of the kind in the market.

Yours with best wishes,
ARTHUR G. LEWIS,
Editor Southern Society.

EUFAULA, ALA., July 4, 1883.

B. B. B. Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

GENTS—I cannot say enough in praise of your Blood Purifier. Twenty-five dollars per bottle would be a small price for it compared to good it did me and in so short a time. I was covered with sores all over my body and limbs, and I took stacks of so-called blood purifiers and none did me any good—in fact I was daily growing worse. I bought a bottle of B. B. B. and before I had used the first bottle I knew I had got hold of the right medicine, and after taking four or five bottles I was a well man. R. B.

FIVE YEARS SUFFERING FROM CATARRH RELIEVED.

VALDOSTA, GA., May 20, 1887.

I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for four years, I have used several different medicines that proposed to cure it, but never found any relief until I used Botanic Blood Balm. (B. B. B.) Since using that I have experienced great relief, and believe I will perfect a permanent cure. J. C. SMITH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. Address

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MRS. DYE.

May 31, 1888.

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State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Charlotte Riley
vs.
Jane Ellen Riley, Henry Richardson and wife, Kate Richardson, *et al.*

Special Proceedings for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, Jane Ellen Riley, Henry Richardson and wife, Kate Richardson, defendants in the above entitled case, are non residents of the State of North Carolina; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER requiring said defendants to appear before the Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, June 2d, 1888, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. C. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

apl 20, 1888 6w

JAS. D. MCNEILL. 1889. S. H. STRANGE

Merchant Mills

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.

With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of

J. D. MCNEILL & CO.,

and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.

Respectfully,
J. D. MCNEILL & CO.

jan 5 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house. R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't,

No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned having qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administratrix of the estate of Dr. James A. MacRae, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before May 2nd, 1889. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE F. MACRAE.
may 2, 1888 6w Adm'x of Dr. J. A. MacRae.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Magistrates held at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the first Monday in June for the purpose of electing a Board of County Commissioners and transacting such business as may come before them.

may 24 2t JONATHAN EVANS, Ch'n.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 31, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DYE—Bargains.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Crockery, &c.
W. J. TOLAR—New Furniture Store.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Handsome Stock.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Drive-Well Pumps.
C. W. BROADFOOT—House and Lot for Sale.
WILL X. COLEY—The Southern Guardsman.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.—Base Ball Supplies.

Farmers have been much delayed in their work. Some however, say that the stand of cotton is good, and that the plant looks well.

The bill to build bridges over the Cape Fear, Northeast and Black River, has passed both Houses, and the work can now proceed.

John Sing, a Chinaman, is refitting the store next below the Cumberland House for a laundry. It will be a branch of his laundry at Greensboro.

The Dunn *Signboard* has changed hands. It has been purchased by Mr. J. D. Brooks, and the local department will be managed by Mr. J. J. Stone, of the *Weekly Bud*.

James Carmon, col'd, (an old and faithful servant of the late Joshua Carmon,) who had the respect and confidence of all that knew him, died on Monday morning last.

The Rev. R. T. Gray administered the ordinance of baptism to fourteen persons on Thursday night. Many more have signified their intention of joining the church.

The constant rains make it more important than ever that you should keep your lots in a cleanly condition. A little work may be of great benefit. It may save a doctor's bill, if not more.

Capt. W. J. Tolar has opened a Furniture store in the building recently vacated by Mr. G. A. Thomson. Capt. Tolar has not yet received his full stock, but has some very handsome parlor and bedroom sets.

Mr. W. J. McDonald, Sr., is making quite an improvement in his store on Gillespie St. He has lowered the floor and has raised the pitch of the ceiling considerably and added a handsome front, which will add greatly to its appearance.

Locals or items of news from the country are at present hard to pick up, and we shall be obliged to any one who will furnish us with matters of interest. It will aid us very much, and we hope thus to enlist your good wishes for the good of the paper.

The four stores on Hay Street now in process of building by Mr. Frank Thornton, begin to give one an idea of the great improvement they will make to the appearance of the town. They will be four handsome and commodious stores, each running back full 90 feet.

The Fayetteville District Conference will be held at Rockingham, embracing the second Sunday in June. The Rev. Jos. Wheeler, of the Hay Street Methodist Church will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday night, June 6th, Bishop Key will preside.

Mr. W. E. Kyle, General Passenger Agent, and R. W. Bidgood, Auditor, left on Monday for Mt. Airy. They will visit and inspect all stations on the road. We regret that we were unable to accept their kind invitation to accompany them. The road now is open for business to Mt. Airy.

The Hay Street Methodist Sunday School had their annual pic-nic at Red Springs on Friday last. There was quite a number of little ones with their teachers and parents. They report a pleasant day. Red Springs, with its large grove and copious spring, is just the place for children to enjoy themselves at this season.

We have received the *Daily Patriot*, of Greensboro, edited by Mr. Whitehead and J. H. Myrover, associate editor. It is a good paper, and will, we know, as soon as it begins work in earnest, make a mark that will be felt, not only in its own district, but in the State, for its editors are both men thoroughly equipped for newspaper work.

The members of the Chicora Steam Fire Engine Company extended to a few of the members of the Independent Hose Reel Company of Raleigh who came down on the excursion, a hearty welcome. They remembered how promptly they responded to the call of their citizens when our hotel was burnt. It made the day pleasant to the members of both companies.

The large, beautiful strings of black perch in market last week, caused our fisherman to ask many questions. They wanted to know all about the pond; if they were biting now, &c., &c. We felt sorry for the man, for he wanted to sell his fish and not to answer questions. The frequent rains this spring has not given luck to the fisherman, but we think now they will have better success.

Mr. R. T. Seanlin, who has been blind from cataract on his left eye for two years, has just returned home from Philadelphia, where he has been under special treatment at the office of Doctor McClure. The operation of cutting off the cataract was successfully performed, and his sight entirely restored. Dr. McClure is one of the most successful operators for cataract on the eye in the United States. He is principal operator in the Willis Eye Infirmary of Philadelphia.

RALEIGH BAPTIST EXCURSION.—The Sunday School excursion in charge of the Rev. G. S. Williams, and Mr. N. B. Broughton, Superintendent of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle, numbering between eight hundred and a thousand, reached Fayetteville on Thursday last at 10 o'clock. They were met at the depot by the Sunday School and members of the Baptist Church at this place, and were escorted at once to the church where they were welcomed on behalf of the Fayetteville Sunday School by Mr. W. B. Malloy, which was feelingly and happily responded to by Mr. N. B. Broughton, Superintendent of the Raleigh School. Rev. R. T. Gray, pastor, then in behalf of the church, extended a cordial greeting to all; this was responded to by the Rev. G. S. Williams, of Raleigh. A collation had been prepared, to which all were invited, and was much enjoyed. The crowd then separated to visit friends, to see the town, &c.; large numbers of them, even of the elder ones, had never visited Fayetteville before, and they were much impressed with its extensive limits, its fine stores and beautiful views, and wondered that its attractiveness had never been made known to them. A game of base ball was hastily gotten up by the Raleigh club and the boy's club of Fayetteville. It was a beautiful game, well played on both sides, the nine innings being played in one hour, regulation time, resulting in Raleigh 6, Fayetteville 4. The boys seemed highly delighted with their success. They expected a route, but they played exceeding well, and were highly complimented for their success, considering their size and age, not one over 17 years, they have reason to be proud. The game throughout was well conducted and ended with the best of feeling among all. In the afternoon there was a service of song by the Raleigh infant class under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Denmark, and of the school under charge of Superintendent Broughton, which was much enjoyed. Nothwithstanding the exceedingly large crowd, there was naught to mar the pleasures of the day, and they left at 4½ P. M., having given and received much pleasure. Such re-unions and gatherings are of great service. They do much good and cement many old ties and form many new friendships, and leave many pleasant recollections.

DEATH OF MRS. W. F. LEAK.—On Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Annie (*nee* Murchison), wife of Mr. W. F. Leak passed away, in the 26th year of her age. Only a few short weeks ago, this young and happy couple had moved to their new residence on Haymount, and all was bright and joyful. Nothing had been spared to make their new home comfortable, but after a few short weeks, death has come and taken its brightest spirit, one young and happy, who loved to be a comfort and blessing to others. By her death the home is desolate, and the church of which she was a devoted member loses one of its most active christian workers, for she was unselfish in her dispensation of charity and good works, and never weary in well doing. Her family connection and home circle was an exceedingly large and extensive one, and by her death sorrow and mourning enters numerous homes and bows with grief almost the entire community. She was a lovely character—a devoted wife, a fond, affectionate daughter, a warm true friend, possessing all those characteristics that make woman lovely and worthy of the admiration and esteem of all, and it was no wonder that such a concourse to pay tribute to her memory followed her remains to the grave on Friday last, with tearful eyes and bowed heads; but all in their sorrow feel comforted in the sure knowledge that she died as she had lived, placing her perfect trust in that Saviour whom she learned to serve. May God in his mercy deal gently with the bereaved husband and motherless babe.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—On Monday next, June 3rd, the Magistrates of Cumberland County, will meet to elect a board of County Commissioners. With no desire to dictate, but with the wish to do full justice, we must say that the present board has done well; it is true that they have made mistakes, that they have not always pleased everybody, but take it all in all, we are sure they have felt the responsibility resting upon them, and have endeavored to do their full duty to the county. No men or set of men who are faithful can please everybody, let the body be composed of any set, and they must necessarily fail in some particular, but the present board have been faithful in looking after the finances of the county, and we believe all will say that they have done well. The Magistrates with the Board of County Commissioners, will levy the taxes for the ensuing year. How many of these have kept posted and studied the necessities of the county. It is a matter for each to understand, and the meeting should be well attended.

CHARRED BILLS.—Mr. Geo. D. Miller, the Agent of the W. & W. Railroad at this place, showed us on Thursday a cigar box with the charred remains of $50. This money was the property of one of the hands on the material train under Capt. Renfrow, and had been placed in his possession for safe-keeping. It had been given over to another party (a colored man), who placed it for security in the baking department of the stove, and the cook, without being aware of it, built a fire and the result was, that the four $10 and two $5 bills were charred past recognition. Mr. Miller will have the box and the charred money sent to the Treasury at Washington, hoping that some expert may be able to prove its value and thus have it redeemed and restored to the unfortunate loser.

The clergy in attendance on the Episcopal Council all returned home on Monday. Bishop Watson remained to visit the congregation at Hope Mills.

TRINITY SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the Council adjourned *sine die* on Friday, quite a number of the clergy remained at the request of the Bishop, to confer together, and to be present at the Institution of Rev. Thos. Atkinson as Rector of St. John's. This interesting and unusual ceremony took place at the 11 o'clock services on Sunday, and the church was filled to overflowing. The unusual sight of such an array of clergymen seated around the cancel, was an impressive one, and the responses and music were entered into with a fervent spirit. The Venite, Te Deum, and Jubilate Deo were rendered by the choir with thrilling effect, and the services were made particularly solemn and impressive. After morning prayer had been said, the Rev. Thos. Atkinson was instituted into the office of Rector of St. John's, the charge being made by the Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of the Diocese, and the keys of the church delivered by Mr. S. J. Hinsdale, Senior Warden of the Parish. The ante communion service then followed, and then the Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, who had, by special request, been asked to preach the sermon for the occasion, selected his text from St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, 3rd chap. 14 and 15 verses. The sermon was full of the Spirit, delivered with much force and power, but at the close, when he addressed himself to the new pastor, there was not a dry eye in the whole assembly. As there were so many so unfortunate as not to hear it, and that those who did, may keep in remembrance the parting words of one who for nearly half a century has been their beloved and faithful pastor, who rejoiced with those who rejoiced, and mourned with those in affliction, whose whole soul has been devoted to the interests of his Master. We give in full his impressive address to the Rector. He said:

And now, my beloved brother, may the blessing of God be upon you and upon this people! May the blessing of God be upon *you* in a form of grace, which shall make you to them always a Pastor and Priest indeed! A "good shepherd that feedeth the flock," "a good shepherd that giveth his life for the sheep," that thinks, studies, meditates, watches, prays, loves, lives, is ready to *die* for God, for Christ, and for the souls of men!

This prayer, you may well believe, comes from the bottom of my heart.

This people is my people, and their God is my God! I was born within sight of this house. I was baptized, confirmed and first received the Holy Communion within these walls. I was ordained Deacon and married at this altar. The wife of my youth (now at rest in the bosom of Jesus in Paradise) was a lamb of this flock, our children are members of this fold. To many of this people I am bound by all the sweet and tender ties of kinship and affinity. The friends of my childhood and youth and manhood are *here*, living or sleeping in yonder graveyard.

Surely this people is my people, their God my God!

For thirty-seven years I have gone in and out among this people as their Pastor and Priest. They have been kind to me ever. They have been forbearing towards me beyond measure.

Amidst all the trials and difficulties of my office, during that long tract of time, not one of them, not one of their dead, not one of the living, has ever spoken an unkind word to me or done an unkind act towards me.

My heart trembles within me oftentimes to think of it, for fear that I was not faithful to them or it could not thus have been.

Surely this people is my people in the bonds of Christian love!

I have baptized their children and taught them the catechism. I have married their sons and daughters. I have ministered to them in sickness, stood by their dying beds, oftentimes these hands have closed their eyes in death, and when, under the fiat of the Almighty, they have gone hence, one after another, in all that long course of time, I have *buried* them!

Memory stands to-day, looking back upon the past, with tears in her eyes—mingled tears of joy and of sorrow. I have rejoiced with them when they rejoiced and wept with them when they wept. These things have knit my soul unto this people "in the bowels of Jesus Christ."

I beseech you therefore, by the mercies of God, I beseech you by the name and blood of Him that died for us, that you love this people "with a pure heart fervently."

I beseech you by the love of Christ which I know constraineth you, that you "seek that which is lost, bring back that which is gone astray, bind up that which is broken and strengthen that which is sick," and pray for them all always, without ceasing before the Throne of God!

"And all the people shall say Amen!"

At night the church was again filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, from the text, Cor. 6-16: "Ye are not your own." The sermon was one specially adapted to the occasion, plain, simple and earnest, full of sound practical thoughts. And then came a most touching and beautiful scene. Thirty or more, old and young, father and child, during the singing of that inspiring hymn, "My faith looks up to thee," knelt around the altar, to confess Christ before men, to renew the solemn vows made by them, or for them by their sponsors. Rarely does one see a sight more beautiful, pleasing not alone to men, but in the sight of God and his angels. Thus ended the ceremonies of the day, which had been devoted to the worship and glory of God, and what more impressive scene could there be, or more appropriate ending than to behold even the grey-haired and the bright youth thus consecrating themselves to God, to be from henceforth willing and obedient servants of their Divine Master.

COMMENDABLE PROMPTNESS.—The American Legion of Honor paid to Mrs. McQueen, through their Commander, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Jr., the insurance on his life for $5,000, on the 22nd of May. Sheriff McQueen died April 20th, and the claim was forwarded April 29th, and the check for the amount was issued by the Supreme Treasurer on May 17th. This is evidence of their promptness in discharging their obligations.

The colored congregation of Evans' Chapel have received a bell for their church. It weighs about 1500 pounds.

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following resolutions passed by the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School, expressing their appreciation of the courtesies extended them on their visit here last week:

Resolutions of Thanks.

On Sunday morning, May 27th, the undersigned were appointed a committee on behalf of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School to draft suitable resolutions of thanks to the Baptist Church and Sunday School, and the citizens of Fayetteville for their kindness to the school on the occasion of our annual pic-nic to that historic town, which committee present the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School are due and hereby tendered to the members of the Fayetteville Church and Sunday School and citizens generally, (members of other denominations) for their hearty reception and uniform courtesy and kindness to us during our stay in their beautiful city, who contributed so generously to our enjoyment during the day.

Resolved, That we feel under special obligations to the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Raleigh, B. Poole, Auburn, B. S. Liles, Selma, F. T. Booker, Smithfield and J. A. Taylor, Dunn, for valuable services rendered in the sale of tickets at these stations, *free* of charge. Also to Capt. Brown, of the R. & D. R. R., and Capt. Southerland, of the Wilson & Florence R. R., for courtesies and kind considerations over these roads.

Resolved, That our visit to Fayetteville will long be remembered by us, that in the future we hope we may have an opportunity to show our appreciation by reciprocal favors to the school and the friends who accompanied the school.

Respectfully,
A. L. FERRELL,
C. H. LEWELLEN,
J. C. BIRDSONG,
Committee.

Tuesday of this week was the 57th anniversary of the great fire that occurred in this town on Sunday May 29, 1831, when every building, church or other place was reduced to ashes. Fifty-seven years, how few of those that witnessed this devastating fire are now living; there are a few, but time has laid its heavy hand upon them, but the vast majority are gone hence forever. Of the sextons of the churches, one only is living, Sandy McCaskill, a colored man, who then as sexton of the Presbyterian church, rang the bell and continued to ring it, to give the alarm, standing manfully at his post until he was compelled to jump for his life, and in the fall his leg was broken. Fayetteville, or the greater portion of it was again burnt in 1845 and 1846, but to-day, the past is forgotten, and Fayetteville is putting on new life, and notwithstanding her many sad misfortunes; promises to be one of the largest and most prosperous inland towns in the State.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are requested to publish the following notice, that housekeepers and others may be regulated in making their purchases:

We the undersigned do hereby agree to close our respective places of business during the months of June, July and August at 7 o'clock, (Saturday's excepted), commencing Monday June 4th, 1888:

A. B. Williams, E. G. Styron & Co., A. Garrason, Rose & Leak, Huske's Hardware House, W. N. Tillinghast, Brown & Roddick, H. R. Novitzky, Mrs. John Shaw, Miss M. H. Smith, M. E. Dye, McNeill & Co., Warren Prior & Son, A. J. Pemberton & Co., K. Lewald, R. M. Nimocks, J. H. Farrar, G. Rosenthal, Chas. Haigh, Geo. Brandt, W. G. Clark, A. S. Huske & Co., G. A. Thomson, Walter Watson, E. T. McKethan, W. J. Tolar, A. E. Rankin & Co., C. P. Overby, D. A. McMillan, M. Schlossberg, E. F. Moore, W. J. Boone & Co., W. J. McDonald.

We call the attention of teachers and all those interested in education to the circular letter of S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction, giving the time and places for holding the Normal Schools, and also the rates of fare by railroad. Parties here who desire to attend must get their certificates signed by Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent of Public Instructions for this county.

FIRST PEACHES.—The first peaches of the season were brought to town on yesterday by Mr. James M. Pearce, from his Bordeaux farm, situated about three miles southwest of town. They were quite large, and perfect. The 30th of May is very early for ripe peaches in this section. He did not give us the name of the peach, but we suppose "Bordeaux Early" will best suit the variety.

Col. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, Mr. J. F. Divine, General Superintendent, and B. R. Dunn, Engineer of Rondway, were in town Tuesday. While we do not speak by authority, we have every reason to believe that the extension south of the Wilson and Fayetteville branch will be commenced in earnest at a very early day.

JAPANESE OR CHINA PEACHES.—A friend sent us last week a specimen of Japanese peaches. They were perfectly ripe and of real peach like flavor, but they were more like a Nectarine or Apricot than peach, being free from fuzz. Their shape too was peculiar; they were flattened at the end. But while a curiosity they tasted good.

METHODIST CHURCH BURNT.—The mail carrier from Clinton says that the Methodist Church at that place was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning between two and three o'clock, supposed to have been set on fire.

The steamer *Murchison*, Capt. Smith, which was compelled to return to her wharf on Friday last, having broken her crank pin and knocked out the cylinder head, has been repaired and left on Tuesday to begin her regular trips.

We regret that we failed to acknowledge last week a basket of fine Irish Potatoes from the garden of J. K. Barge. They were the finest we had seen, but as we were sick we were unable to enjoy them.

The Oil Mill shuts down this week. It has, under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander, had a successful year. It stops now because it is impossible to express the oil in hot weather.

Personals.

Miss Jennie Bernard returned to Wilmington on Monday.

Col. J. H. Anderson, of New York, is in town this week.

Mrs. T. C. Fuller and daughter, of Raleigh are visiting relatives here.

Maj. T. D. Love, of Willis's Creek, was in town calling on the merchants this week.

Mrs. J. M. Brown left last week to visit relatives in Mooresville, Iredell county.

Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of Brooklyn, L. I., after many years of absence, is here visiting her many relatives and friends.

Mrs. Gabriel Holmes, of Wilmington, has been spending some days with her relatives, the Misses Mallet.

Prof. Alexander Graham, principal of the Charlotte Graded School, is now at home with his family for the vacation.

Mr. W. A. Lane, formerly telegraph operator at the C. F. & Y. V. R'y, but now of Monroe, N. C., was in town this week.

Among the visitors to Fayetteville with the Raleigh Baptist excursion, we were pleased to meet Mr. Utley, of that sprightly daily, the *Evening Visitor*.

Mr. J. S. Hall, formerly editor of the *Evening News*, but now in a government position at Washington, has been spending some days at home. He returned on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Baker, of the firm of Baker & Goodrich, editors of the Jonesboro *Leader*, paid us quite a pleasant call last week. He is a man evidently calculated for business. He says the *Leader* is doing well.

We were glad to meet on the streets yesterday Mrs. Lucy Carver, although this good old lady has just past her 84th birthday, she seems as cheerful and bright as ever. Of her it may be said that "she has done what she could."

TARGET EXERCISE.—The inclement weather of last week prevented the Independent Light Infantry from celebrating of the 20th of May until Monday afternoon. In the meantime, a sad affliction had befallen many homes, so that the competitive drill and matters incident to it were dispensed with. The turnout for target exercise was consequently exceedingly small, only twenty-eight members participating. The markmanship too was below the average. The successful contestants were Serg't W. C. McDuffie, whose score was 21. E. L. Pemberton, 20, and Private Leighton Huske, 20. A handsome silver cup was awarded to the first, a napkin ring to the second, and to Mr. Leighton Huske, who had never won a prize, a beautiful goldheaded walking cane. The prizes were delivered by Mr. H. L. Cook, whose speech reflected great honor upon the speaker. It was well conceived, well delivered and marks the speaker as one who is fast gaining the applause and attention of his fellow men. After parading on Hay street and going through many evolutions, doing much credit to themselves, the company was dismissed.

The new Market House at Greensboro was burnt on Sunday night. It was recently built at a cost of $3000, was insured for about $1500.

Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sait, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abram Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Life's Mistakes

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them, the greatest of all mistakes is to allow a simple Cough or Cold to take its course which always ends in death; check it in time and save life by use of Peritan Cough and Consumption Cure Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

TALLY—NIXON.—In Fayetteville, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. L. A. Nixon, on the 24th inst., by L. C. Straughan, Esq., Mr. O. W. TALLY to Miss HATTIE NIXON.

DIED.

PRIOR.—In this town, on Wednesday last, GEORGE MCGEE, son of W. S. and L. F. Prior, aged 8 months and 14 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

BOONE.—In this town, on Thursday, May 24th, at the "Cumberland House," CORNELIA MURCHISON BOONE, aged 4 months and 24 days. And thus, so soon, has this precious bud, been plucked from earth to be transplanted in the eternal garden of Heaven.

May He, who doeth all things for the best, comfort and bind up the wounds of this stricken family, for only in looking to Him alone, consolation for such a bereavement can be found.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the morning of Thursday, May 24th, 1888, the gentle spirit of ANNIE MURCHISON LEAK, was released, and we must believe, is now happy in the Paradise of God.

She was so gentle, so pure, so childlike—such an humble, unselfish, devoted christian woman, she had won the hearts of the entire community, so that her death was a painful shock to every one, eliciting the greatest and most general sympathy. In her life, while it was yet dewy morn, the shadow of even-tide fell across her pathway; but it had no terrors for this young and gentle christian. Her life had always been so unselfishly beautiful, and was adorned with so many lovely christian graces, who could wonder at the composure with which she awaited the summons she knew would come to her in a few hours? Her faithful Pastor, who perhaps best knew her unselfish, unobtrusive christian character, gave the key-note to it all, when he exclaimed as he bent over her casket, *Semper Paratus!* "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: yea saith the Spirit, for they REST from their labors and their WORKS do follow them."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cedar Creek, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased friend, Mr. JOHN C. MARTIN, who went to Lexington, Ky., the second week in March last to enter the Lexington University Commercial College, and graduated in one month's time. He was homeward bound and was stricken down with typhoid fever at the residence of Mr. S. A. Chesnut, Woodbury, Ky., and there died April 17th, 1888. He was born near White Oak, Bladen County.

The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to lay the hand of death upon and call to his reward our christian and beloved friend, John C. Martin, of Bladen County, N. C., who was 25 years and 5 months of age.

Resolved, That our hearts will ever keep with tender affection the memory of our dear friend, who was baptized in the fellowship of the White Oak Baptist Church, in the 12th year of his age.

Resolved, That the brightest honor to the noble dead is to their noble purpose when alive. May our memorial be like her's of whom it is published in all ages of the world over, "she hath done what she could." Our friend is gone to his reward. How bravely he finished up his doings and givings! By word and deed he has built his own monument. Being dead yet he speaketh.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be furnished to the OBSERVER and *Biblical Recorder*, with the request to publish.

BENJ R. CARTER,
DANIEL CARTER,
D. C. DOWNING,
Committee.

Home Enterprise please copy.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	10½	HIDES—	
Sides,	11½	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	8@	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	6@	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	
CHICKENS,	20@30	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	85	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@85	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	75@85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9½ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 31½ cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.60, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¾ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85 cents per bbl. for strained and 90cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Daisy" Flowered and Gilt Dinner and Tea Sets.
Beautiful Colored Wash-Stand Sets.
Nice Tin Sets; Gold-bared China Tea Sets.
White China Plates and Teas.
Fine Tumblers and Goblets.
Another lot fine, cheap WALL PAPER, at low prices to suit dull times.

A New Departure.

I will deliver, *freight paid*, any of above sets (also any liberal bills of other goods for family use) at any depot on roads from Fayetteville.

Remember, "TILLINGHAST," "he pays the freight."

May 31, 1888. 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Clever People of our Community

Are often struck with the handsome appearance of our stock, the many nice, fresh and attractive goods which we have

TASTILY DISPLAYED.

A great many of these wise people show their

BETTER APPRECIATION

by their hearty support. We wish in this newspaper advertisement to

THANK THEM,

and to say continue and increase your good and healthy support, and tell your friend where (if they don't know) they can invest their money to good and wholesome advantage.

We not only offer

Standard Goods,

but we have polite and attentive clerks. Besides we are ever striving to make it to the advantage of our customers to trade with us, because we sell choice goods at as low price as they can be bought elsewhere.

Now Appreciating the Fact

that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," we shall join in with the other merchants, and close our store at 7 o'clock, commencing

JUNE 4th, 1888.

And we wish here to notify our customers and the public generally that we will be glad to have orders in before 7 o'clock, as we will be closed after the 4th of June, every

Evening, at 7 o'clock,

SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

Very truly,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 31, 1888.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

Drive-Well PUMPS,

Cheaper than ever before.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1888. 6t

The Southern Guardsman,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

Conducted by

WILL X. COLEY,

1st Serg't Co. A, 2d Regt N. C. State Guard.

THE GUARDSMAN is endorsed and recommended by the Governor, Adjutant General, Regimental Commanders and all other officers of the Guard. It was officially announced as the Organ of the North Carolina militia in General Orders No. 6, which were issued on May 2d, 1888. All citizen soldiers should subscribe at once. Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. 32 standard books and THE GUARDSMAN one year for only $1.50. Advertising rates, $2.00 per inch. Send for sample copy. Address WILL X. COLEY,
Publisher Southern Guardsman,
may 31 Winston, N. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Myrover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Neill McQueen, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before May 3rd, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. McQUEEN,
Administrator of Neill McQueen.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 3, 1888. 6w

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect & Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

A LESSON IN BUTTER.

[Lincoln Journal.]

A little maid in the morning sun
Stood merrily singing and churning—
"Oh! how I wish this butter was done,
Then off to the fields I'd be turning!"
So she hurried the dasher up and down,
Till the farmer called with half-made frown—
"Churn slowly!"

"Don't ply the churn so fast my dear,
It is not good for the butter,
And will make your arms ache, too, I fear,
And put you all in a flutter;
For this is a rule wherever we turn,
Don't be in a haste whenever you churn—
Churn slowly!"

If you want your butter both nice and sweet,
Don't churn with nervous jerking,
But ply the dasher slowly and neat,
You'll hardly know that you're working;
And when the butter has come you'll say,
'Yes, surely, this is the better way'—
Churn slowly!"

Now all you folks, do you think that you
A lesson can find in butter?
Don't be in haste, whatever you do,
Or get yourself in a flutter;
And when you stand at Life's great churn
Let the farmer's words to you return—
"Churn slowly!"

AGRICULTURAL.

Profit in Sheep.

It seems as if every farmer could make sheep profitable. It is not a difficult thing to do to make a sheep yield an income of $6 per year from her lamb and fleece. In any of the States, sheep fit to turn away in July, or before, will bring $4 in the local markets, and eight pounds of unwashed wool, of medium or coarse grade, will surely bring $2. The sheep may be valued at $5. This is the amount of capital required in the sheep. To this must be added the use of land for pasture and to cut hay from for the winter. The pasture for a small flock of sheep is an item of little cost, as they can run in the early spring on the land designed for corn, and if they do eat this down close they will make it richer. After the corn ground is no longer available, the buckwheat lot and the fallow land can be utilized for pasturing the sheep. Some good farmers may say this is pinching the sheep too closely, and the lambs will not do well.

It must be remembered that sheep like a short and sweet bite, so that a close pasture is not amiss. This is not all. Every flock of suckling ewes and every lot of lambs should have grain every day on regular feeds. The money to be made out of lambs is in a rapid and early growth, and this can be brought about the cheapest and the best with additional food, such as they need, and that specially adapted to make milk and growth. Every man who owns any land and who wants to get anything from it, can well afford to buy bran, if he does not have it, and to feed it to all young animals and all suckling ones. He will certainly get it back by plentifully feeding it to sheep and lambs in both growth and manure. Sheep thus fed will shear double the amount of wool that they will confined to hay or grass. Sheep will do well on clear clover hay before lambing, and if in fine condition they will do well fed exclusively on it afterward, but a little grain, even when fed on this, the best of hay, will help wonderfully and pay in the extra growth. It is folly to expect any profit in sheep when not liberally fed. It will make half-difference in the lambs. Any man can figure out the difference, allowing two gills a day, or a full pint for three or four months with the results, or no grain its results. It must not be forgotten that sheep can by good breeding be made factors for enriching the farm.

Larvæ of Bot Fly in Horses' Stomachs.

Jas. F. McDougall in The Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, Ireland.

I have lately had sent to me, by the son of one of our most eminent breeders, a portion of a horse's stomach containing a great number of large maggots (the larval form of the horse bot fly), adhering in thick clusters to the lining of the stomach. The gentleman in forwarding specimen writes me that the number of maggots in the entire stomach would have filled a peck measure. I am strongly of opinion that these maggots are much more prevalent in horses' stomachs than has hitherto been made plain.

I have spoken to a number of veterinary surgeons with large practices and they inform me it is quite a common thing with horses that have died between January and June to find these maggots in large numbers in the stomach, especially if the animals were at pasture the previous summer or autumn.

The maggots are produced from eggs laid by the horse bot fly (*Œstrophilus equi*). The female deposits her eggs upon those places which are most easily reached by the animal's tongue, as for instance the legs, the inside of the knees, etc. The effect of the moisture and heat of the tongue seem to be such that licking the places where the eggs have been deposited liberates the minute maggots contained in the eggs, which adhere sufficiently to the tongue to be carried from thence with the food into the stomach. On reaching the stomach they immediately attach themselves to the lining by means of two small hooks with which their mouths are furnished. Here they remain till the following spring, feeding upon the mucus secreted by the mucus membrane. When full grown they are about an inch in length. When the maggots are fully developed from the larvæ they are removed from the stomach during ordinary evacuations.

Distributing Manure Even.

[Cultivator.]

On most long tilled farms the yearly crop is largely dependent on the yearly application of manure. It is therefore important that the manure be evenly distributed; if not, the crop will be not only deficient, but unevenness of ripening, if of grain, will make what there is of it harder to harvest. This is especially true of commercial manures, which, owing to the small amounts used per acre, cannot easily be distributed uniformly so as to cover the entire surface even with the drill. On small fields with short bouts it is generally better done, for at each turn the drillers puts in a fresh supply and sees that the tubes are working all right. If the bouts are long the farmer puts in a larger quantity, which is more apt to clog the tubes and cause them to distribute unevenly. The result is seen in a streaked appearance of the field after the grain is up, and this continues until harvest. More than half the value of commercial fertilizers is lost by imperfect distribution through the drill. Sown broadcast they are still more unevenly distributed and have the further disadvantage of not being in contact with the seed. It is this last circumstance that makes the drilling of commercial manures so widely popular.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

A FINE LOT OF
Sailor and Leghorn Flats,
TO ARRIVE SOON.
A FULL LINE OF MILLINERY,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
MRS. DYE.
May 17, 1888.

FAYETTEVILLE
Book and Music Store.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR
BASE BALLS,
MARBLES, TOPS, &C.
YOU WILL FIND AT
The Fayetteville Book and Music Store
A LARGE STOCK OF
Base Balls and Bats of all styles and prices, from 5c. up.
ALSO SOLID AND HOLLOW RUBBER BALLS! STONE AND GLASS MARBLES! TOPS AND TOP CORD! &C!
AT THE FAYETTEVILLE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.
McNEILL & CO.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!
They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.
A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF.
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**
Flour a Specialty.
WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**
Gibbs & Co's, High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.
Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.
Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.
Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.
DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.
☞ Come or send for prices.

CHAS. GLOVER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
$23,000 worth of Real Estate Disposed of in 30 days.
If you have anything to sell, now is the time. Place it with me, and I will sell. To anyone wishing to buy I will make terms easy. I have
DWELLINGS, FARMS AND VACANT LOTS,
Also, two desirable pews in the Presbyterian Church to offer. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.
CHAS. GLOVER,
mar 15 tf Real Estate Agent.

Administratrix Notice.
The undersigned having this day qualified as administratrix on the estate of Daniel K. McGill, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them on or before the third day of May, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARY D. McGILL,
apl 25, 1888 6w Adm'x.

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. 31C
Trade Mark
Sold by Druggists.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O.
may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

A FINE VARIETY OF
Cotton Seed.
I have for sale a limited supply of "Allen's Long Silky Staple Cotton Seed." These seed are from the cotton raised by me, which took the premium at the Cumberland Fair. The cotton is far superior to other kinds, and will bring 3 cents per pound more than the ordinary staple. If you wish to supply yourself call at once on W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
mar 15 tf Green street.

Fine Mountain Beef.
I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make
CORNED BEEF
Will do well to leave their orders.
GOOD BEEF
AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE
Always on hand.
I will also buy | I will also buy
HIDES,
And pay the highest market price.
☞ Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on
W. H. TOMLINSON.
oct 20 tf

Improved Cotton Seed.
I have a few bales of genuine "*PETERKIN*" *COTTON SEED* for sale. These seed have been carefully sacked and cared for, and show for themselves *just what they are.* They gave a yield at my Gin this season of from 40⅓ lbs. to 42 lbs. of Lint to 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The yield, both in the field and at the gin, exceeds any I have ever seen. The price of seed is saved in the first picking. Come and see them and you will buy them.
For further information in regard to these seed, I refer to Capt. David Jones and Mr. W. H. Tomlinson.
JAS. D. McNEILL,
jan 19 tf Merchant Mills.

PATENTS,
Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent cases in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.
Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.
FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.
J. E. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVED
TO OUR
NEW STORE.
WE ARE NOW ESTABLISHED IN THE
NEW STORE,
next below Mr. Chas. Haigh's, recently erected and fitted up by Mr. Frank Thornton, where we are daily receiving fresh additions to our large stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS
—AND—
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Our store is large and airy, and our Goods show to good advantage.
We invite the public to give us a call.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND FARMERS
will find our stock, in all departments, just suited to their wants.
Call at the New Store,
ON HAY STREET,
if you wish good, reliable and cheap bargains, for our goods are bought at the lowest cash prices.
K. LEWALD.
may 3 tf

FISHING TACKLE.
We have just received a nice lot of Kirby, Limerick and Carlisle Hooks; Linen, Cotton and Silk Lines, Ringed Lead Sinkers, Nets, Net Irons, Bait Pails, Jointed Lancewood Rods; a fine lot of Japanese Bamboo Poles. Call and examine our stock or send us your orders.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

SHOE FINDINGS.
We have a line of Shoe Findings, just received.
PEGS, NAILS, BRISTLES, WAX, UPPER LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER.
We shall be pleased to have you call at our place and examine our stock.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
WE have just received a car load of
LIME.
A car load of
LATHS.
We have on hand a car load of
SHINGLES.
A car load of
NAILS.
We have just received from a factory which has gone out of the business,
325 Kegs Nails
bought at *extremely low prices.* We are therefore prepared to say we can beat the country on prices on sizes bought in this lot, as follows:
HEADED.
Sizes—2d fine, 3d, 5d, 16 as 12ds, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d, 70d.
Kegs on hand—5, 26, 7, 46, 36, 17, 12, 20, 16, 6.
FLOORING NAILS.
Size—5d, 6d, 7d as 8ds, 12d, 16d, 20d.
Kegs—15, 41, 23, 15, 4, 5,
PENCE NAILS—(extra heavy.) SLATE NAILS.
Size—8d, 10d. 6d.
Kegs—2 4 14.
We will furnish 4ds, 6ds, 8ds and 10ds to fill in at very low rates.
Write to us before buying in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. You will save money.
Yours truly,
B. R. HUSKE, Manager,
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
may 10 tf

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.
Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.
The Patapsco Superlative Patent
STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
☞ Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
may 10 tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
MARBLE WORKS,
CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,
417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Branch House.
Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 23 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,
HUNTLEY, N. C.
(SAMPSON CO.)
SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.
☞ For catalogue or any further information, apply to
MARION BUTLER, Principal.
dec 8 1y

R. M. NIMOCKS,
HAY STREET,
CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND DISTILLERS SUPPLIES
COTTON and NAVAL STORES
WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
Guanos of all kinds Constantly on hand.
Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Remember the Sign in Gilt,
NIMOCKS.
nov 3 tf

"Get Ready."
Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of
COAL
on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.
Have Your Stoves Repaired.
We have a full line of
Cooking and Heating Stoves
on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.
Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:
BRASS
Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels,
Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.
☞ Fenders to suit any size fire place.
McMILLAN BROS.
oct 6 tf

To Builders and Others.
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Seed. LANDRETH'S Seed.
ARE ALWAYS
RELIABLE and FRESH.
Don't buy any others, as LANDRETH'S are the only Seed burned at the end of the Season.
We have just received the largest lot ever brought to this market, and have
Any Variety You Wish,
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES,
—AT—
T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S
DRUG STORE.

Express Steamboat Co.
THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on
Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Wilmington at
2 P. M. Wednesdays and 10 M. Saturdays.
☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class. A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
mar 24-tf WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale.
A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the
OBSERVER OFFICE.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 20, 1880. tf

A. GARRASON,
DEALER IN
Heavy and Fancy Groceries.
FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,
FRUITS and VEGETABLES,
Tobacco and Cigars,
McLEAN'S VINEGAR.
Carolina Roller Mills
FLOUR AND FEED.

FAYETTEVILLE
Sewing Machine and Music House
ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $35, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.
Staybright Polish, for Furniture.
MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED
june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

Wood! Wood!
ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!
GOOD, DRY FOREST PINE $2.00 Large Lots for less.
—ALSO—
BEST
FAMILY FLOUR
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &C.
Goods and Wood delivered FREE.
VANN BROS.
jan 19 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with
Peerless Dyes.
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by
T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines
—JOBBER IN—
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
No. 4 Green Street.
dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FAYETTEVILLE N. C
☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

E. A. POE,
Manufacturer of BRICK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.
apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 1.
Taking effect 12.00, noon, Sunday, May 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:04 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:08 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:18 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:10 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:25 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:55 a. m.	2:30 p. m
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:50 p. m.	
Arrive Ararat,	3:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Ararat,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:48 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:00 p. m	2:25 p. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:30 p. m.	9:55 a. m
Leave Maxton,	6:40 p. m.	10:25 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.
Leave Millboro.....8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:30 a. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.
Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.
Freight and Accomadation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 39 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.
Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.
Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.
Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.
Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.
Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.
Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.
Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.
Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.
All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.